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MOTHER AND SON

Education Of Indians In Foreign Countries

(See Page 3)

Short Story

EXPIATION

By N. M. Rajaram

"Sailen is dead," —said the wire. Dead! But Ramesh was still alive... and to his house went Radha as one in a trance ... with violent emotions pounding her heart. But where was Ramesh? He too had fled away and Radha was alone... ALONE!

I am old. My face is grey and wrinkled. The young children come and praise my energy. They exclaim that the old granny has the devil inside her, that is why she is so restless. They little know, poor dears the tragedy that has scared my heart and stooped my shoulders, the poignancy of suffering that has blurred my eyes that I cannot stand erect and look God or man in the face.

I now eke out my existence in service to the young people, find joy in their laughter sorrow in their tears and warm by withered soul in the glow of their hearts, as the twilight of my life deepens every day.

Two score years back, I too was happy and free as any child of nature, who wanted to taste of Life's full measure, and now what am I? And it was my own heart, which led me to perdition, my wickedness, my sin. That I now atone, in the tears that nightly soak my pillow, though the point of sorrow is so blunted by the passage of time.

★ ★ ★

My father, Ram Saran Sanyal, was the head master of the school of the Village Vanjira which is eighty miles up the Hooghly from Calcutta. Myself and my elder sister Asha were his only daughters. We grew up without a woman's care in the house as my mother died at my birth and it was a miracle that I lived at all. My sister was but two years older than me and we grew up free in our garden by the river's edge, and learned, and laughed and lived, careless and carefare, in our shaded nook till my fifteenth year when jealousy first entered my heart.

Ramesh was our neighbour. I was in love with him from the time he was but a boy, and played with us and climbed the trees to get up the ripest mangoes, and sang in his rich broken voice the lilting folk songs that he alone knew how to sing so well, as the enchanted hours sped by like minutes by the river's side. Now he had passed his B.A. and was coming home from the city more handsome than ever.

His hair once so wild and unruly was now neatly combed. A thin mustache of silky down adorned his upper lip. My heart....My heart beat faster than a gallop as he went past our house.....and.....I.....hid in the shrubbery and watched him go by ..... not daring to speak to him.....

★ ★ ★

Great was my sorrow therefore when I learned that my sister not myself had captured his heart. From that moment whenever I looked at my sister, at her pale insipid beauty, her clear bright eyes, her charming mien, jealousy tore through my heart. Was I not as beautiful? Was I not more sprightly? How was it then that Ramesh fell in love with my sister and not myself? In my heart, I cried against the cruel fate, and lived from day to day with a languid listlessness, finding nothing to interest me in the dull dreary life.

★ ★ ★

Asha was married to Ramesh in the early spring and went to live in their house. Ramesh was now studying privately for a law—A year passed and I was married to Sailendranath Chaudhury, an Engineer in the firm of Cuthcott and Mukherjee, Architects and Engineers in the City of Calcutta. Father retired from service and came to live with us in the city.

Sailen was the kindest and most loving of husbands. He was very much in love with me. When I now think of his little kindnesses his bright sunny nature, and the soft way he used to speak, tears come to my eyes. But at that time I was hard-hearted. I was wilful. I was cold. I sulked all too often. But never for once did he get angry with me.

Within the course of a year two blows fell upon me. My father's heart was weak. One day he was nearly run over by a bus, and though he was not touched he died of shock. Six months later my sister Asha died in childbirth. I was stricken by melancholy and was laid to bed for many months. During all this time Sailen tended with the kindest and most patient nature in the world.

Slowly I recovered.... I grew well in body and perhaps it was the recoil of my mind to escape from the personal sorrow that made me gad about the city, now this drama and now that, parties and the picnics, the talks and the walks that make up the life the bourgoise existence—.... the things which when fresh from the village were utter boredom, became the mainstay of my life. Sailen's was a quiet and retiring nature, but he would not stand in my way, as he wanted me to be happy, and not fall a victim again into the clutches of brooding melancholy from which I had so lately recovered.

★ ★ ★

I went about the city and every day I learned new things and a new world was spread before my eyes. It was now that I could see through the polish of sophistication the inferno that burned in soul, the seething lava of frustration which might burst out any moment and the innate selfishness of the people of the city. They have their code of ethics that has form, but no substance. Life is for living. Life is for loving..... what. Jungle law, hauteur.... veneer..... That was life—did my nature also harden by contact with the drama opened to my eyes? Not as yet.....

★ ★ ★

Days passed, months, years, and I lived this life. No child came to relieve the tedium of existence and doubly barren was my life..... Things were at this pass when Sailen took leave from office and proposed that we go back to our village for a holiday. Perhaps he wanted to wean me from the heartless atmosphere of the city and wanted to recapture the warmth of sentiment and affection that a village alone can give for this our second honeymoon. But he counted without fate and the romance of my early days which had grown and withered in my heart.

Ramesh was still living in the village. After the death of Asha he had discontinued his law studies and become a votary of the muse of the pen. He was now being looked upon as one of the coming poets of the land. The critics made much of him. "Lyrics which cover the whole panorama of love, life and laughter, overlying the tragic deep" and "the acme of Hindu agnosticism, has found expression" eulogies such as these come back to my memory across the waste of years. I enjoyed a little of the reflected glory as his nearest kinswoman.

Now that I was to see him again after five years. I looked into my heart and found the flame of love burning more strong than ever. I felt that without his love my life would be as nought and that it was up to me to complete the fullness of my life that was its due. I was now like one of the city. Only my emotion mattered. All else was nothing. I never in my frenzy once thought of Sailen's feelings—I wanted the love of Ramesh. I would get it. Nothing else mattered—Nothing else.

Slowly our boat moved up the Hooghly and I was impatient and fretful at the slow pace. In my mind's eye I was already in the village. My heart was beating fast in a flutter of excitement. But when at last we berthed, I fell silently bashful. It was not in me to be so forward and go ahead with my long cherished plans. I was still but a village maiden. So timid, not accomplished....Two days passed and we lived in our village. Ramesh came to see us and talked to Sailen. To me he only addressed a little query "How are you Radha Debi". A polite little query and I silently bowed in reply——No other word passed betwixt us though my heart was so strongly drawn to him. He was now lean and sparse. A haunting sadness lurked in his eyes. It was so pitiful to see him so. Oh ....I could not bear to see him so.... He himself never looked at me.

Nothing more could have happened and I would have gone back to Calcutta as I came, with my old love buried in the depths of my heart, but for the trick that fate had in store for me.

We had been only two days in the village when Sailen got a wire calling him back to town. He had to go. It was not necessary that I should go with him. He would be back in a week. I was feeling better already in the village air. He went by train. Was it a sign of approval from heaven for my plans?

All day I spent before the looking glass. I gazed long and deep at the lustre of my eyes.

I smoothed out the rebellious curls over my forehead and waited. Waited for Ramesh. He would come. He had to come. Let further things take their course. One lives but once. But Ramesh did not come. One, two, three, four, five days passed and still Ramesh did not come. It was the sixth day and I could bear it no longer. I decided to take my fate in my hands. I decked myself as for a wedding (flowers for the bride of the dust) and in the evening walked to to where our old house lay.

Nobody lived there now. The thatch was broken in parts and cracks were showing in its mud walls. It was gaunt and desolate as a body from which the soul had fled. But the garden grown wild was in luxuriant bloom. The garden wherein I had spent all the days of happiness that I knew. As I trod once more the moss grown path, memories surged to my mind. Each tree, each shrub, each blooming flower they each had a message for me. It was the message of love so sweet in its natural element. There was my dear peepal tree. How many happy hours had I spent beneath its soothing shade. Dear tree, I had forgotten it in the turmoil of the city. I was not chaste to its memory. I stepped back ....for sitting under the tree was Ramesh. He did not not see me or hear me. He sat there with his head bent to his knees. He was shaking as though in the grip of some agony. I stood by and watched and as I watched he let forth a sigh and muttered "My God"....

I called out gently "Ramesh Ramesh." He started as though just awake from a nightmare. There was awe in his eyes as he turned them to me. I smiled at him and he closed his eyes. Is it you Radha? he asked. His voice was hoarse and broken as though he was choking—"Yes, Ramesh", I replied. "What is wrong with you and why the query. Don't you know me."

He did not open his eyes. Yes I know you. I know you too well, go away, go away please," he added insistently.

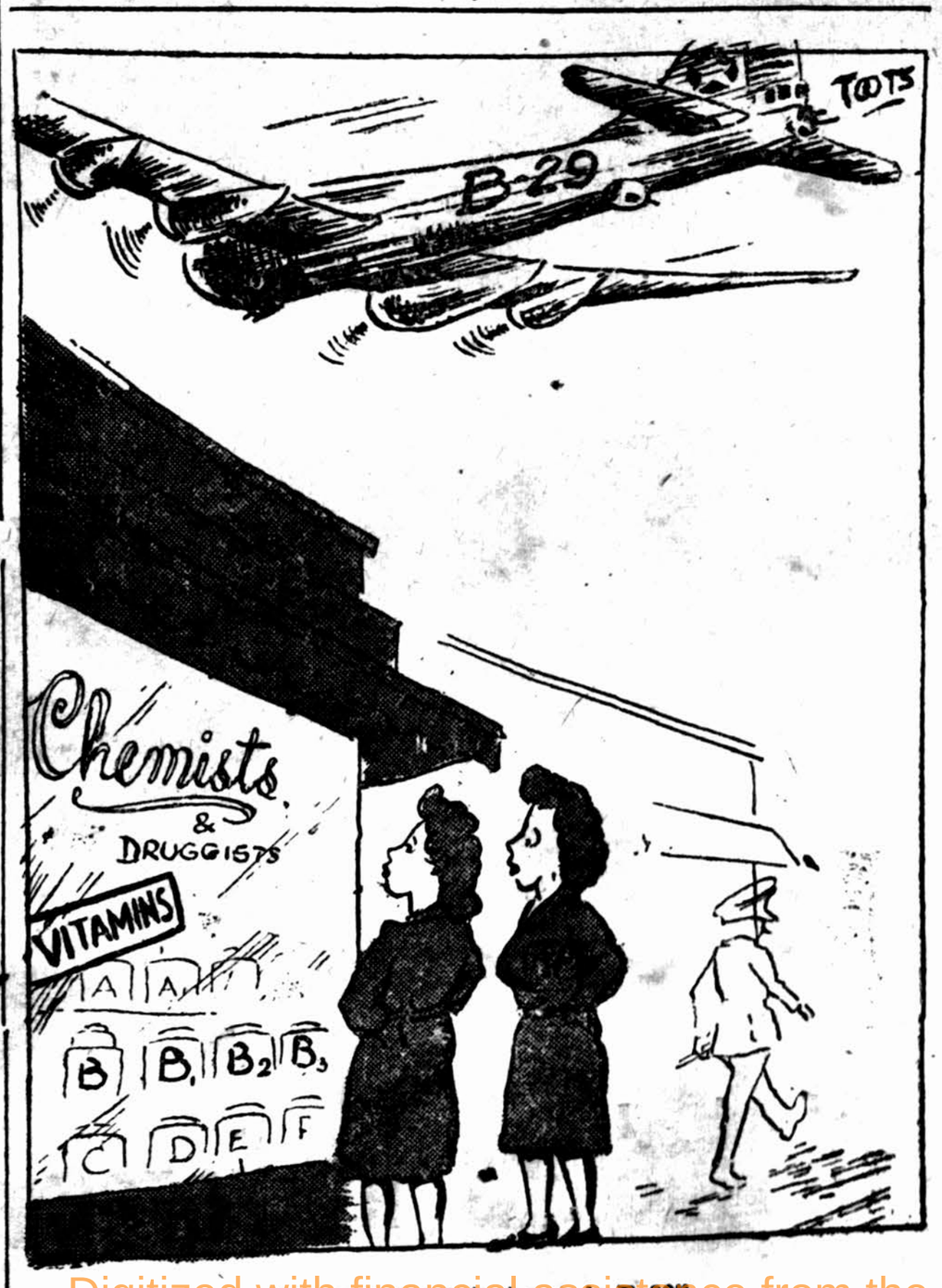
But would I go away? I was here back again a child in my rose garden, and here was my Ramesh whom I loved so much. I went and knelt by his side and put my hands to his brow. It was hot as though with fever. With my other hand I smoothed his bristling face and whispered. "Open your eyes my Ramesh and look at me." He looked at me then. It was a rapt gaze and time stood still for me in the spell of that gaze. My heart throbbed and the hot blood flew like fire through my veins. I was in the grip of weird exultation, unreasoning but vital and instinctive why speak. Why waste time in words while minds beat in unison while the spark of love passes and repasses in alternative pulses. I bent my face close to his. His bent hand pressed against my heaving breast. My arms were wound about his neck as we sat silent under the peepal tree.

He was the first to break the spell. "What madness is this Radha? I mind cannot comprehend it? Are we alive or is it all a dream?" he whispered.

"It may be a dream....the dream of a young heart at long lost come true....in the valley of tears. Madness, fate makes it mad....when Sailen...."

He sprang away. "Sailen" you mentioned it but just in time. "Go back Radha. Go back". He said fiercely—I did not reply. What was I to reply. I was exhausted and felt strangely weak. I leant back against the hard root of the tree and swayed as in a swoon. Ramesh came back and knelt by my side. Ramesh felt my brow with his hand, my brow now sticky with sweat. 'Radha', he called gently. 'Radha'. I did not reply, but as he put a finger to feel my breath I swiftly caught him to my arms. "Can you cheat me my Ramesh? I asked

(Continued On Page 23.)



"I heard the latest one is B-29".

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Education Of Indians In Foreign Countries

By
DR. TARAKNATH DAS AND GOBINDRAM J. WATUMULL

This contribution by two distinguished Indians settled in the United States is of great topical interest. Dr. Tharaknath Das is an internationally famous author, while Mr. Watumull is the founder of the Watumull Foundation, which has helped many Indian students to receive education in America.

The authors point out that India has spent more than eleven crores of rupees during the last forty years for foreign education. Has this staggering outlay brought an adequate return for the nation? This is a very pertinent question in view of the fact that the Government of India are sending hundreds of students abroad in the near future.

At the very outset we wish to emphasize that since the days of Raja Ram Mohon Rai in the early nineteenth century up to the present time, leadership in Indian political, social and industrial life has been wielded primarily by men and women of India who have had their education in western countries or assimilated the spirit of western culture, without ignoring the rich legacy of India.

There is no question that modernization of India, nay of the East, will be greatly facilitated by the assimilation of the best of western scientific, industrial and social institutions and utilized by India and the East, without merely copying them. The question that is receiving considerable attention in India today is the process by which modernization of India might be most quickly effected. Without being dogmatic or claiming to give a full and comprehensive answer to this question, we shall try to discuss some phase of the question of Education of Indians in Foreign Countries and its relation to increasing national efficiency with the least possible expense and waste. We are well aware that these conclusions will arouse some lively discussions and disagreements. But our satisfaction comes from knowing that there will be intelligent discussions which will be helpful to all who are sincerely interested in pursuing many-sided activities to further the cause of Indian National Efficiency through Education.

I

Among the peoples of Eastern Asia, the Japanese were the first to send young men to foreign countries with the conscious recognition of the fact that western countries were more powerful and had better methods of scientific education which they should master in order to preserve their national existence as free people and to develop their industry and commerce to hold their own in these fields in competition with western powers. The Chinese and Indians did not try to learn all that is best in western countries voluntarily, before they were conquered and humiliated by western powers. It took nearly half a century of hard and humiliating experience on the part of Indians and Chinese before they began to accept the fact that in order to survive they must learn many things from the West. In some ways westernization of China and India has been forced upon them, while Japan voluntarily recognized the necessity of western education and western methods. In Japan westernization was not imposed from the outside and therefore the process was selective and more discriminating than has been the case in India and China.

Today all Indian authorities in the field of National Education recognize the fact that the real motive for introducing the rudiments of English education in India was to train an army of Indian officials, who, with a knowledge of the English language, would be able to hold inferior government positions and thus help the British masters to consolidate their power. The real rulers were British officials, even after Queen Victoria's proclamation which assured that there would be no discrimination, due to their race and religion, against Indians, in securing positions in the governing of their own country, provided they proved their efficiency. The test of this efficiency was an English Education and the ability to pass the Civil Service Examinations, held exclusively in England and with certain high standards set for British University students.

It became evident to Indian youths with ambition that without an education in England there was no possibility of securing any high government position; thus about seventy-five years ago Indian students from the most cultured families of upper and upper-middle classes began to go to England to study in British universities. At first these students, though not a very large number, wanted to qualify for Indian Civil Service positions; and such distinguished scholars and statesmen as the late Romesh Chandra Dutt, the author of History of Indian Civilization, the late Surendranath Banerjee, the foremost Indian publicist of the nineteenth century and the author of "A Nation in the Making" one of the founders of the All India National Congress Movement, and many other prominent Indians belonged to this group Later on a larger number of Indian students went to England for professional training-the majority of them studied Law. From this group India had many of the leaders of the nationalist movement-Arabindo Ghosh. Gandhi, Nehru, Das, Bose and others, Still later, the influx of Indian students from middle classes to England grew, not only because education acquired in England was superior to that obtainable in India, but also because Indians educated in British universities and acquainted with British ways of life and British contacts, almost always secured better jobs with higher salary upon their return to India.

About the beginning of the twentieth century some Indian students began to go to German universities and after the Russo-Japanese war, to Japan and the United States. It may be mentioned here that Indians educated in Japan, the United States or Germany did not have a fair chance of getting any important government position. In fact they were looked upon with suspicion and discrimination against by the Government–an ordinary B. A. of a British University had a better chance of getting a position in a British-controlled university or establishment than a first-class Ph.D. of an American University. This prejudice still persists to some extent and has resulted in the interesting development that American-trained Indians have contributed considerably through their own and private enterprise to the development of Indian industries.

II

According to reliable reports "in normal pre-war years the average number of Indian students in any time in Great Britain was about 2000

If the average expense of an Indian student in England be estimated at least £250/, Two Hundred and fifty Pounds Sterling, a year, then these students must have spent annually at least £500,000, or Rs. 7,500,000 Seventy-five Lakhs of rupees. If this sum-one year's expenditure by Indian students in England-be used judiciously and exconomically, it can be adequate for establishing an institution of higher education in India. For instance, out of 75 lakhs of rupees, twenty-five lakhs of rupees may be used for building and equipment of such an institution and the balance, 50 lakhs of rupees, can be invested in well tested Indian securities which would yield an annual income of at least 2-1/2 lakhs of rupees. This income supplemented by tuition fees would provide for a staff of 50 professors and instructors of all grades. Such an institution within ten years can be developed into a magnificent one, providing facilities for higher education for thousands of Indians, without draining Indian resources out to foreign lands.

During the last 40 years at least 10,000 Indian students went to England to acquire such education which would afford opportunities for good government jobs and professional opportunities. On the average, these students spent three years to finish their studies in England; and on the average, they spent £250/ Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds a year. Thus, the total amount spent by Indian students in England, during the twentieth century has been no less than £7,500,000 or Rs. 112,000,000. If we use 75 lakhs of rupees as a minimum requisite for establishing an institution for higher education on a permanent basis, as indicated above, then the sum spent in England for the so-called higher education of Indian students would have provided funds for the establishment of fifteen universities and facilities for higher education of hundreds of thousands of Indians, enriching Indian national efficiency. It seems that, as a national investment for promoting national efficiency through higher education, the vast sum spent in England has produced very inadequate results. It seems that this fact has not been fully grasped by Indian leaders, not to speak of the government, as they are still pursuing a policy of sending large numbers of Indian students to foreign countries.

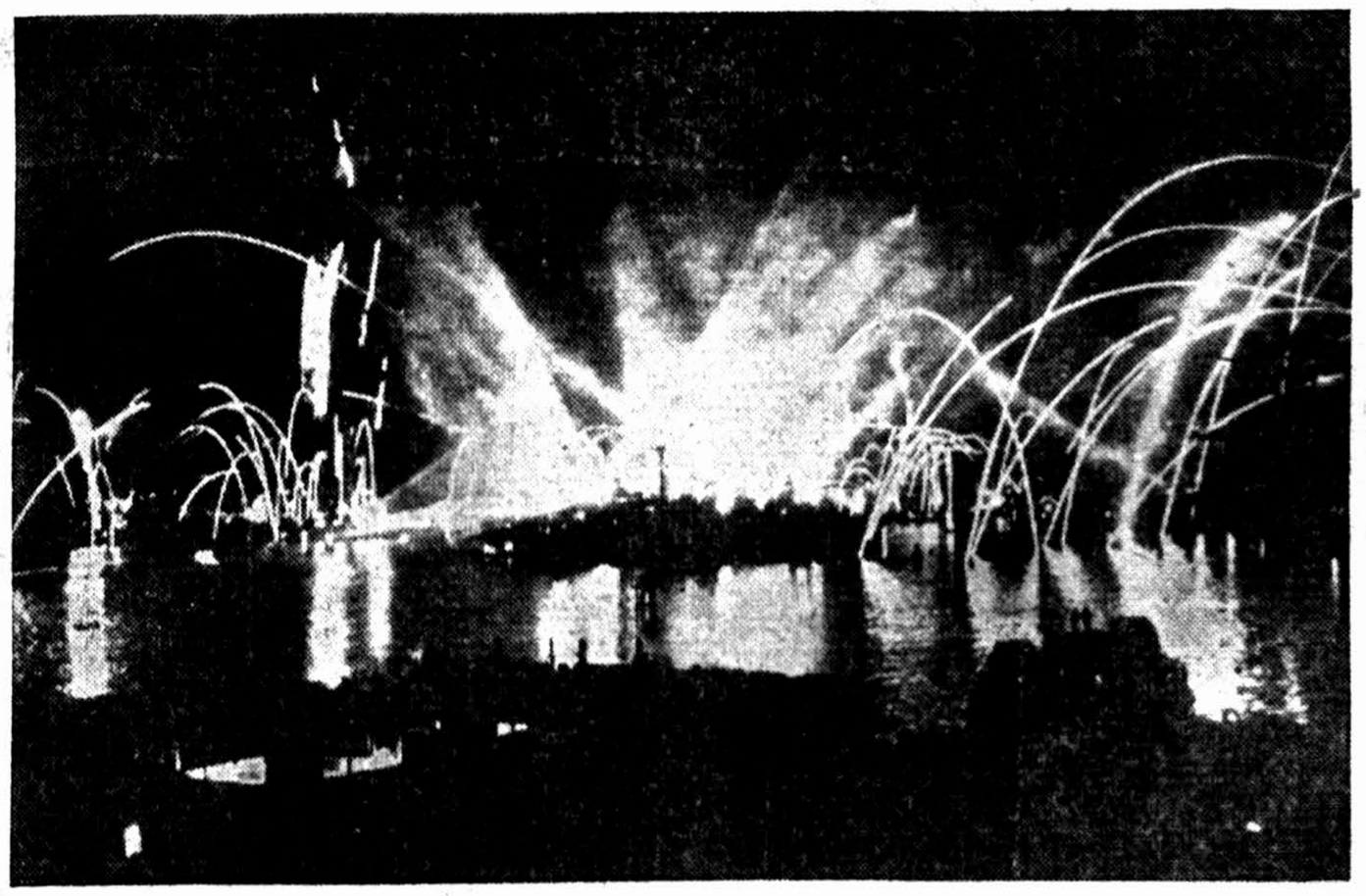
III

For promoting the efficiency and national vitality of a nation, it is very essential that there should be adequate facilities for scientific education which will increase the productive power of the nation and raise the standard of living of the masses. The Indian educational system, as established and maintained by the British Indian Government and about which many Anglo-Indians and well-intentioned but ill-informed foreigners speak so highly, has been woefully inadequate for the purpose of promoting national well-being. No less a person than Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India, during his speech before the Associated Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta on December 14, 1944, while advocating the necessity of training a large number of technicians to improve the Indian economic situation, said:

"One direction, however, in which it seems to me that we can make progress at once, without waiting for peace or for blue-print, is in training many technicians and experts India will require in farming, in engineering, in electricity, in Chemistry, in fisheries, in building and so forth. It has been very patently brought home to me even in a year's experience as Viceroy, how woefully short India is not only in institutions and facilities

(Continued On Page 19)

PEARL HARBOUR CELEBRATES JAPAN'S SURRENDER



Colored flares illuminate the night sky as the news flash stating Japan's acceptance of the Potsdam Ultimatum was received at the Pearl Harbour naval base, Hawaii. The whistle and horn of every ship in the harbour raised its voice to join the celebration.

A CHILDREN'S CHARTER

Educational Reforms In Britain

By L. E. SESSEL

The Education Act passed by Parliament towards the end of last year and brought into operation in April, 1945, has been described as the Children's Charter. It aims (in the words of a White Paper) "to secure for children a happier childhood and a better start in life."

The reformed national system of education for England and Wales which has been adopted with these ends in view goes far beyond previous State facilities. The young folk of the population are to get instruction up to a higher standard than previously, irrespective of their parents' financial situation. As they grow up they will be given every encouragement through Government sources to continue their studies instead of being forced, as was often the case in the past, to discontinue them for economic reasons.

Novel Publicity

A pamphlet-"The Nation's Schools: Their Plans"-just issued by the Ministry of Education deals with the problems bound to arise in connection with the carrying out in practice of the provisions of the Act in the field of primary and secondary education. These are likely to take several years before they are in full working order. To publicise the new conditions, the Ministry has also adopted the novel step of resorting to the cinema screen.

In what is believed to be the first film to illustrate an Act of Parliament, the new opportunities of secondary education for all children are pictured in a reasonably entertaining form. The film is to be shown at 2,000 factories and in 3,000 towns throughout Britain. It contains shots from a village school, a farm school, a secondary technical school, and a day continuation school in widely separated parts of the coutnry.

It is laid down in the pamphlet that the provision of medical and training in good habits and right behaviour are to be the principal aims of the nursery school, the infant's school, and to some extent of the junior school which will constitute the primarydivision for children between 2 and 11 or 12. at Attendance at the nursery schools, for infants between two and five, will be voluntary after five, of course, compulsory, though private schools may continue, subject in due course to registration and inspection.

Stress is laid on the desirability of affording young children opportunities for that kind of free play-"which is the very breath of life to little children."

It will be seen that, in these early years of the new generation, the healthy development of mind and body is recognised as being at least as important as the mere cramming of knowledge into young heads. This will have far-reaching consequences in the curriculum of the junior school.

Proposed Changes

The more significant educational changes are, however, being made in secondary education. Hitherto the term "secondary" has applied to to a type of school at present called the "Grammar School." Now it is being transferred to a stage of education.

Children from the primary schools will in future go to the secondary schools as a matter of course-not simply because they have won scholarships or because their parents are in a position and are willing to pay the necessary fees. It will mean that instead of half a million scholars taking secondary education, the attendance will be some two and a half to three million. There will be different types of secondary school to suit children with different aptitudes.

The public day and boarding schools to which parents in more comfortable financial circumstances send their children, will only be affected in a minor degree by the new Act Before the war, many of them were experiencing rather anxious times but they now have waiting lists and prefer to maintain varying degrees of independence. Some of them, however, will still receive a substantial number of scholarship boys.

"Part-time Colleges"

An interesting feature of the new Act is that young people up to 18 not attending full-time school will have to attend young people's colleges one whole day or two half days a week for 44 weeks annually. The time spent at these colleges will rank as working time. A considerable extension of technical and vocational training will take place.

On the controversial question of co-education, no fixed doctrine is laid down. In primary and adult education, co-education is considered preferable but, in secondary schools the Ministry of Education inclines to the belief that the balance of advantage lies on the side of single-sex schools.

Hitherto, 14 has been the minimum school-leaving age. This must be raised to 15, not later than April 1, 1947, the actual date depending on how soon the necessary school accommodation and teachers can be provided. The Minister of Education is also obliged under the new Act to raise the school-leaving age to 16 later-again when teachers and buildings allow.

The reforms under the Act involve heavy additional expenditure. Where the education estimates from rates and taxes for the financial year 1944--45 totalled £113,000,000 they are £141,500,000 for 1945-46. It is estimated that the new educational reforms alone will cost the country £47,000,000 in 1951 and £80,000,000 in subsequent years.

The framing and putting into effect of the new Act, with its sweeping reforms, is but one example of the attention given to the improvement of social conditions in Britain in the midst of the war which demanded so much of the Government's and Parliament's attention.

"Oh, John, dear," said Mrs. Smith, are you going into town this morning?"

"Yes," answeredher husband. "Do you want anything?"

"Yes, dear, don't forget to bring back something for the mice."

"Now, look here," Mr. Smith answered crossly, "if the mice can't eat what there is in the house, then let them do without!"

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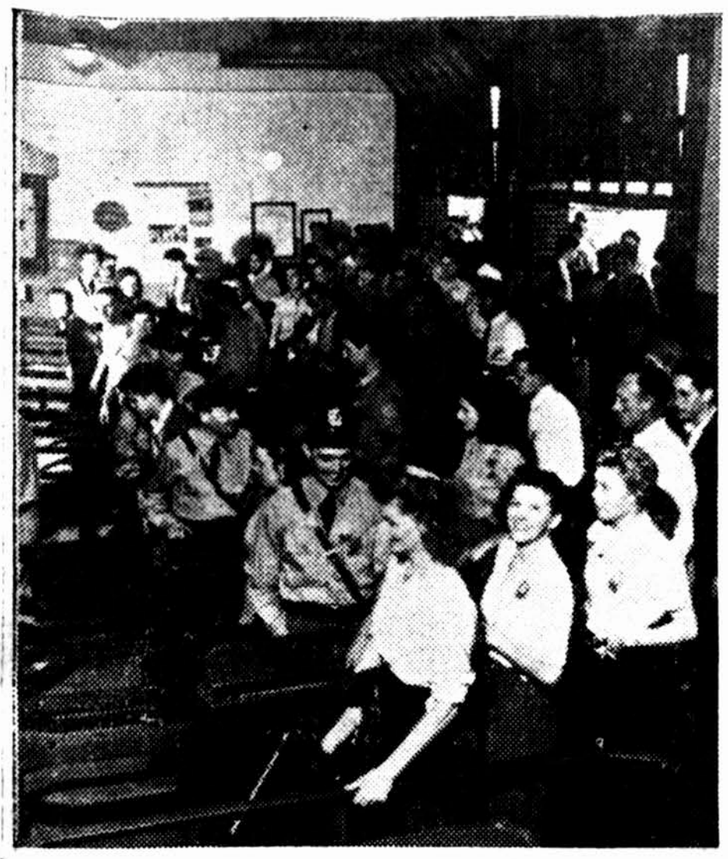

Workers with their identification badges pinned on or in their hands pass before the guards at the turnstile entrance of a large U.S. aircraft plant. Mrs. Drew is second in line in the row nearest the camera.

★

Mrs. Drew talks over a work problem with her "leadman," who is in charge of six teams of riveters. A number of the plant's "lead-men" are women. They are chosen from workers who are particularly good and who show ability to organize and to get along well with other people.

★

On fine days, Mrs. Drew eats her lunch quickly outdoors, and then visits her small daughter at the plant nursery. Mrs Johnson prefers another spot on the edge of the airfield where during her more leisurely meal she can watch some of the workers playing baseball.

Mrs. Marian Drew, 25-year-old mother of two children, and Mrs. Rose Johnson, 44-year-old mother of five children, are partners in a riveting team that helps put 50,000 rivets into each airplane wing assembled in a huge U. S. mid-western aircraft plant. Sixty-five percent of the workers at the plant are women, and like many of these workers, both Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Drew were housewives before the war. Mrs. Johnson went to work at the factory in September, 1942, after she received a telegram from the U. S. Navy Department announcing that her 20-year-old son, John, oldest of her children, was missing after his ship had been sunk in the Solomon Islands. She could not rest until she had found some way of carrying on where John had left off.

Mrs. Drew and her husband, who works as an aircraft dispatcher at the plant airport, moved from their former home in another state to a newly built workers' town near the plant in October 1943. Both were needed at the plant and both were happy to take the work, feeling that they were helping the fighting men in their families—two sailor brothers of Mr. Drew and a soldier brother of Mrs. Drew. In both families, too, the salaries earned by the women were welcome, for the cost of food and clothing had gone up.

The Start

Both women start their day in the very early morning, although their work does not begin until 7:45 o'clock. Mrs. Johnson, who lives 20 miles from the plant, rises at 5 o'clock, for

A Day In The Life Of An American War Worker

before she leaves for work she must put up six lunch boxes: two for her husband and her 17-year-old son who both work in a nearby steel plant, three for the younger children to take to school, and one for herself. Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson work on day shifts, and as their son works on the swing shift, (from 3-30 in the afternoon until midnight) it is left for him to see that the younger children get to school on time in the morning.

At 6:45 Mrs. Johnson walks to the corner to take the bus. She wears heavy blue denim slacks, a washable short-sleeved blouse, flatheeled shoes and a bandanna wrapped around her hair. In the bus, her companions are all bound for the aircraft plant Mrs. Johnson has gradually come to know, during these rides and in the lunch and rest periods at the plant, that her fellow workers come from many regions and that the whole nation and all its peacetime trades and professions seem to be represented in this one plant. Among the other bus passengers are a former school teacher, a violinist a fashion model, a seamstress, a carpenter, a salesman and a railroad station porter.

The Drews, who live only five miles from the plant, in one of 3,000 new housing units built for workers when the plant expanded to many times its former size, rise at six o'clock. Mrs. Drew packs a lunch for her husband and herself, gets her little boy ready for school, and leaves him with the family next door, whose two children go to school at the same time as he

A "Share-the-Car" Pool

There is no bus line between the section of the community where the Drews live and the plant, so the Drews belong to a share-the-car pool, riding to work each day in a

(Continued on Page 21)

At the plant nursery, little Janet Drew has her lunch with five other children of working mothers. Although the nursery, like the plant, is large, care is taken to prevent the children from being bewildered by its size. Mrs. Drew pays a small fee to the nursery for care of her daughter.

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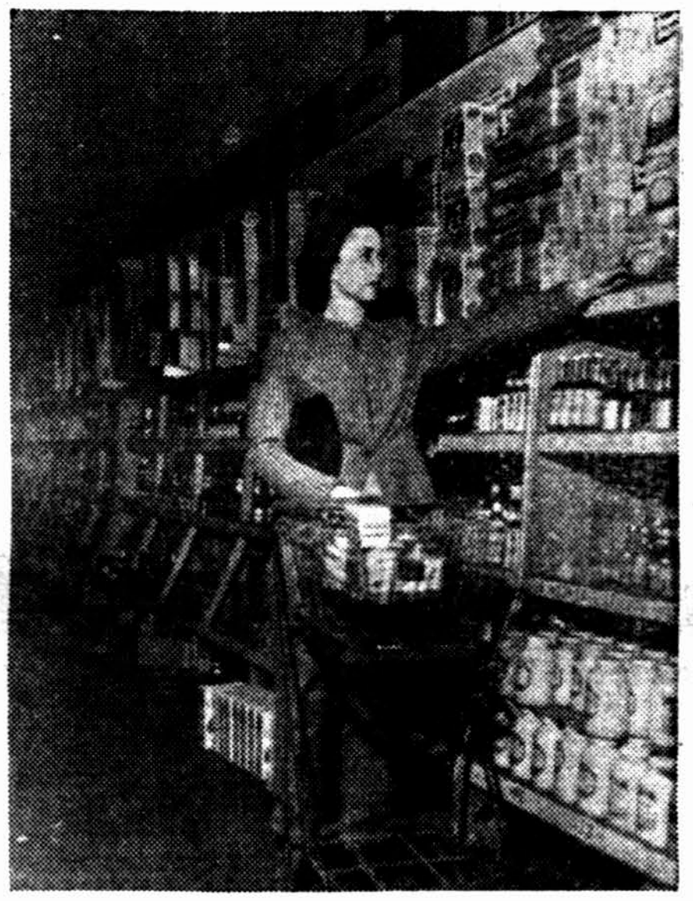


Like Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Drew, still dressed in her working clothes, does her shopping on her way home from work. She prefers a large self-service market, where she herself can quickly select the items she needs.

★

Both Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Drew feel that the greatest disadvantage of their jobs is that they have little time to spend with their children. Both women, however, prepare supper as soon as they get home from work and shopping and then have an hour or so with their youngsters.

The Dread Scourge Of T. B.

Plea For "Health Chawls" In Bombay

By J. Mackwan

A few weeks ago when Dr. A. J. DeSouza, the Mayor, called a Press Conference in his room, he emphasised that during his Mayoralty he would try to clear slums in the city and also do his best to remove the scourge of tuberculosis which was playing havoc among the poor and lower middle classes of the city.

I have already discussed in a previous article the question of slums. Now let us come to the question of tuberculosis in the city. In Bombay city today, there are at least 50,000 persons suffering from this fell disease. The municipal statistics reveal about 2,000 deaths from tuberculosis every year out of a total of 30,000 from all cause. This is not all. One third of the total number of deaths from all causes, viz: 10,000 are due to tuberculosis and the rest might be put under the category of deaths due to pneumonia, bronchitis, pleurisy, empyema, bronchiectasis, asthma and other various similar conditions.

We have therefore not only 2,000 but at least 12,000 deaths due to T.B. every year in Bombay or at the rate of 1,000 a month. But this is not enough, For every one patient, there is likelihood of ten other persons getting the infection, due to spitting inordinately Consumptives sitting in the trains and tram cars, buses, coming in contact with healthy persons in cinemas, mills, factories, hotels and restaurants, give infection etc. If we go to the root cause of this fell disease, it would be easily traced to the slums of Bombay, which the present Mayor is out to clear Besides, the slums, over 75 per cent of the population of the city live in one-room tenement. This is also one of the principal causes as the people who are huddled in one room do not get fresh air, which they should get to keep good health.

HOW TO CONTROL TUBERCULOSIS?

To eradicate tuberculosis from the city completely is a task, beyond the capacity of the present Mayor or for Mayors for a quarter of a century to come. But it could be certainly controlled by rational methods. The first and foremost thing to do is to make absolutely free of charge the bacteriological examination of the sputum in all government and municipal hospitals and dispensaries of the sputa referred to them by private medical practitioners.

Secondly, in case of sputum positive, isolation of the patient and his family should be made. Here, the present Mayor could help, if he would, by erecting at least one chawl, which we may call a Health Chawl at some open place but near a hospital, which should be built on open air principles capable of accommodating at least 50 families. As soon as the patient is declared sputum positive, he should be removed with his family to this chawl There should be some inducement to go to this chawl and therefore the rent should be either nominal or free.

In the Health Chawl, one of the rooms should be occupied by the sputum positive case and the rest of the family should be accommodated in the second room which should be completely cut off from patient's room by an open passage. We shall have thus two rows of rooms separated by an open passage. One row should be exclusively reserved for the sputum positive cases and the other for their families.

The success of the chawls, of course, shall depend upon careful isolation of the patient, from the rest of the family, under constant medical sanitary and nursing supervision. Each chawl should have one medical assistant, and two nurses residing on the premises. The resident staff should work under the control and guidance of the tuberculosis officer of the clinic. Strict discipline and cleanliness are absolutely essential. Spitting on the floors and walls should be strictly forbidden. Collection and disposal of the expectoration should be carried out on strict scientific and hygiene principles

In a congested industrial city like Bombay there should be at least four well-organised tuberculosis clinics equiped with an X-Ray outfit and all the other modern facilities. In the vicinity of each clinic and under its control and supervision, there should be four Health Chawls each accommodating 50 sputum positive cases with their families.

The Tuberculosis in the city was confined to a few thousand, a few years ago, that is five or six years ago, but now it has spread its tentacles far and wide on account of the common practice of illicit distillation of liquor which contains methylated spirit and some fruit wash for flavour. The poorest folks who cannot afford the luxury of liquor which is now costly, prefer to take methylated spirit in a bottle of lemonade or raspberry. The effect in long run is disastrous to their health and they suffer from tuberculosis beyond all physical healing. Tuberculosis among this class of people who indulge in methylated spirit cum lemonade, or illicit distilled liquor has become common as ordinary fever like malaria and influenza is common. They suffesquietly, and after some time are doomed to die. They have no money to go to any doctor nor they would go to any municipal or government dispensary or hospital.

Other victims of tuberculosis in Bombay city are Muslim women. This is due mostly to the "purdah" system. Statistics show that among Muslim patients women suffer more than the male patients for two reasons, viz: the purdah system and secondly the lower vitality caused after the confinement.

Of course, in other communities also tuberculosis is rampant but that is due to unsatisfactory housing condition and the after-effects of confinement. The same condition prevails in Calcutta where the housing condition is unsatisfactory.

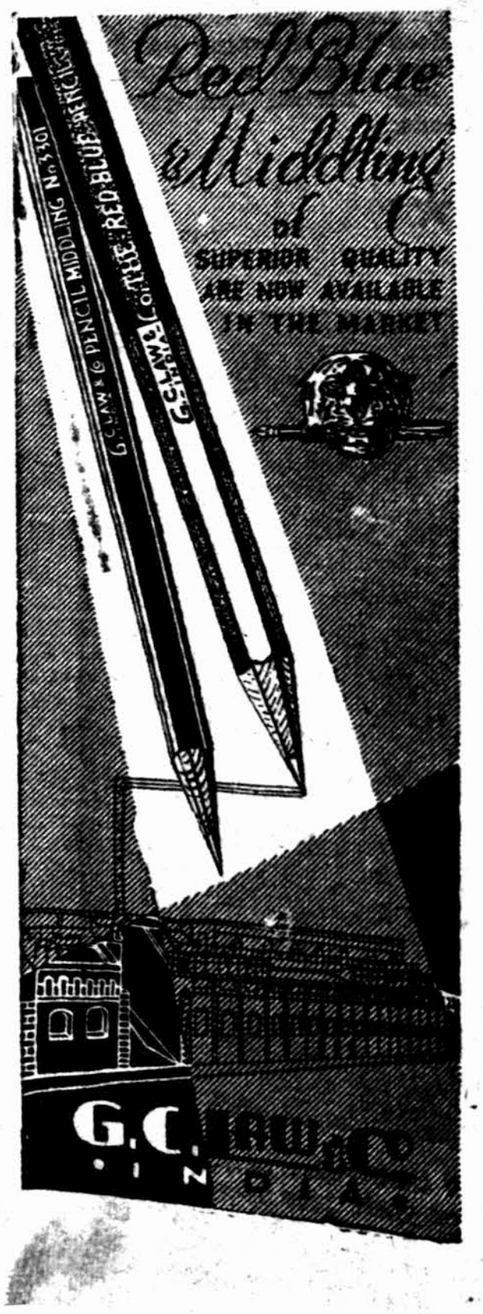
For the treatment, the Bombay Municipality has got some anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and a Sanitorium at Parel. The K. E. Ms. Tuberculosis Institute at Princess Street is doing very useful work, but it is not possible to cope with hundreds of cases which come there week by week by week. For initial cases they have got X-Ray apparatus and artificial pneumothorax instrument but strange to say that except G. T. Hospital and J. J. Hospital, no other hospital has got Artificial Pneumothorax Instrument although the cost is about Rs. 100/- only. The advantage of this instrument is that it produces the collapse of the affected lung and thereby gives necessary rest to allow the active lesions to cicatrize and heal. It further diminishes the absorption of texins.

If Dr. Alban DeSouza, as Mayor, can influence other municipal welfare hospitals and and dispensaries, and government hospitals and dispensaries in the city to co-operate with the institute run by the Bombay Municipality, viz: The Tuberculosis Institute operating at Princess Street, and see that all the hospitals and dispensaries including the European General Hospital, where there is X-Ray apparatus possess one Artificial Pneumothorax instrument, the cost of which is hardly Rs. 100, as I said before, hundreds of cases of tuberculosis in initial stages could be treated and healed. If he can also succeed in his regime to build

Artificial Pneumothorax Instruemnt.

one Health Chawl, although fifty such chawls are required for the city, he would confer a blessing upon the citizens. Sergegation of the infected cases is the most important thing to combat tuberculosis, and Health Chawls are a dire necessity.

If he further can induce the Trustees of Kikabhai Premchand Tuberculosis Hospital at Sewree to build a few open-air cottages, it would serve his purpose well to eradicate the scourge of this fell disease in the city. In regard to this hospital, the municipality has spent nearly ten lacs of rupees, while the donor has not spent even one-third of it. I am sure, for this noble cause, the donor would come forward with further donations to build at least half a dozen open-air cottages. and a chawl. It is hoped before the expiry of his term as Mayor Dr. Alban DeSouza would show some concrete results of his labour to eradicate or at least to climinate the tuberculosis in the city.



PICTURE-BOOK IN HUMAN HISTORY

BY WALTER TSCHUPPIK

The British Museum in London is the largest picture-book in human history. No museum or library in the world can compare with it in regard to either the quantity or the quality of its treasures. To form an idea of all this garnered wealth, suffice it to mention that 50 printed guide-books are needed to list and describe the contents of the different departments.

On the outbreak of war the most valuable among the exhibits were carried away to safety. Many rare manuscripts, missals, papyruses, parchments, palimpsests, books, coins, Greek and Roman marble busts, porcelain and golden goblets from Ur, were stored away in vaults below ground.

But all those witnesses to human history whose value can be measured neither by diamonds nor gold, the original of the Magna Carta, the Alexandrine Bible, the oldest example of Homer's Odyssey, the Vulgate of St. Jerome, the famous Mazarin Bible, the first printed bible of all—these and thousands of other venerable manuscripts, incunabula and letters were removed from London beyond the danger of German bombs. Now preparations are being made for their return. The Directors of the various sections of the Museum plan to restore the collections in their entirety and to place them on public view as before the war.

In 1959 the British Museum will celebrate its two hundredth birthday. From comparatively small beginnings it has grown to an immense panorama, displaying to the spectator the whole history of civilisation, from the cradle of humanity in Babylon and Assyria to the present day, not to mention pre-historic discoveries.

The most industrious visitor to the Museum could never hope to see all that is here accumulated. He must bow before the grandeur of the past. one man's lifetime is too short to absorb its entirety. You might wander for years through those rooms in which the life, the happiness and the sorrow of all peoples of the earth are depicted in stained glass, inscribed on parchment, imprinted upon tablets of clay and on coins, or preserved by printer's ink in millions of books. The shelves in which these books rest cover 46 miles. But not even the librarians can tell you what is the exact number of books, for new manuscripts and new volumes are added every minute of the day.

The famous reading-room, built nearly a century ago in the shape of a huge rotunda, has room for 458 readers. Thanks to careful cataloguing, any desired book can be obtained within a few minutes.

These historical documents will now return to their former homes. Among this cavalcade will be the Aelius Donatus of Gutenberg, the oldest German school-text-book. Nearly 500 years separate its first appearance in 1450 from the German debacle of 1945, which looks like hurling into the abyss all that the discovery of printing once contributed to the slow development of civilisation in Germany.

Here, too, are Aesop's Fables, printed by William Caxton, the famous English printer and Gutenberg's contemporary, Other works of Caxton are the first English Bible and Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. Then there are the first folios of Shakespeare, the original edition of "Robinson Crusoe," of Milton's "Paradise Lost," and a contract in which the poet certifies having received £5 for his immortal work. This agreement has always been one of the attractions of the famous collection of manuscripts, which further include Nelson's last letter, written on the eve of the Battle of Trafalgar, the "Ordre de Bataille" for Waterloo, written in Wellington's own hand, and letters of Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Erasmus, Galileo, Voltaire, Kant, Goathe, Victor Hugo, and the handwriting of countless famous men.

Other treasures that will return are the Greek Gods and the golden goblets from Babylon, the head of colossal statue of the Egyptian King Thutmosis III, of Kammurabi King of Babylon and, lastly, the celebrated bust of Julius Caesar, upon which Dante once gazed. He called it the Caesar with the Falcon Eyes.

The word "museum" means "temple of the Muses." All that the Nine Muses have bestowed upon mankind is here, united in one of the proudest monuments of civilisation.

INDIA RESENTS USE OF HER TROOPS

SUPPRESSION OF FREEDOM MOVEMENTS

Jawahar Warns Govt. Against Grave Consequences

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Babu Sarat Chandra Bose devoted a good part of his speech at the public reception at Nappoo Gardens, Matunga, on Friday night, to the freedom movement of the peoples of South East Asia—in Indo-China, Malaya, Java etc.—and called for a national protest against the use of Indian Soldiers to suppress those national movements.

He pointed out that it was the declared policy of the Indian National Congress that Indian soldiers should not be used outside India and for purposes other than the defence of the country. He cited the instance when the Congress effectively raised the protest of the Indian people when Indian troops were about to be despatched to China some years ago. Sarat Babu wanted the huge audience of over 10,000 people gathered on the maidan to record their protest.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami who presided asked the audience to demonstrate its resentment by cries of 'Inquilab Zindabad.' And the audience responded with resounding cries of 'Iquilab Zindabad.'

IT IS MONSTROUS, SAYS JAWAHAR

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 29 (U.P.I.): In a statement on the use of Indian troops in Indonesia, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says: "Only a few days ago, the A.-I.C.C. declared that Indian troops must not be used for keeping down peoples of Colonial territories in Indonesia and elsewhere. And now almost immediately after, has come the news of the independence movements taking active and aggressive shape in Indo-China and Java and of Indian troops being employed to suppress them.

"This use of Indian troops is being resented in India and the British Government should know that it is likely to lead to grave and far-reaching consequences. The Indian National Movement as represented by the Congress has had friendly contacts in the past, long before the last war began, with National Independence movements of Java and Indo-China. We are intensely interested in the freedom of these as well as other subject countries of Asia and Africa and we would like to help them in so far as we can to achieve this.

"It is monstrous that our people and our armed forces should be employed to suppress those for whom we have fullest sympathy."

PROF. RANGA'S PROTEST

NEW DELHI, Sept. 29. (A.P.I.): Prof. Ranga, in a statement, protests against the sending of Indian troops to Saigon. He says:

"I protest against the use of Indian troops by the British Government in quelling the national struggle of Annamites against the return of French imperialism. Instead of promoting the freedom movements of Asia, the British Labour Ministry has become a tool of world imperialism and is exploiting its hold over the Indian Army to suppress other Asiatic peoples. What a tragedy!

"I pay my homage to the Indonesians of Java and Sumatra and Annamites of Indochina for their heroic, though unequal, fight against the blight of imperialism and, I am sure, the whole of the Indian masses and other freedom loving peoples all over the world are in wholehearted sympathy with them, just like the Indonesian and other workers of Australia. I am confident that, sooner or later, this blight of imperialism will be destroyed as surely as Fascism has been buried and like the United Nations of yesterday, the Asiatic and African peoples of to-morrow will be celebrating their triumph over imperialism. In the meanwhile, let our fighters for freedom in India demonstrate their wholehearted sympathy with these brave Annamites and Indonesians".

WILL GOVT. EXPLAIN?

NEW DELHI, Sept. 29: Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru in a statement to the press says:

"It was reported in the papers that Indian troops are being employed in Indo-China in connection with the disturbances that have broken out owing to the nationalist demand for independence. It is reported to-day that 600 Indian troops have been flown to the area in which disturbances have occurred.

The Government of India owes it to this country to explain fully why Indian troops were used to suppress the freedom movement in Indo-China and what part they actually played in this connection.

The British secretary of State for War, Mr. Lawson, is reported to have denied in Singapore that Britain's fulfilling her obligations to her Allies involves fighting the peoples of Java and Indo-China for the Dutch and the French.

"What justification can there be then for making Indian troops fight the peoples of those countries who are demanding their freedom? We must protest against our troops being used for such a purpose and demand that they should no longer be used to suppress the freedom of any nation.

America Betraying People Of Asia, Says U. S. Paper

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (U.P.A.): "Tens of millions of people are fighting for their independence in Eastern Asia," said the "Daily Worker" in an editorial to-day. "They deserve our help not our betrayal."

The Worker said the policy of using Japanese soldiers against the Javanese and Indo-Chinese must cease. "This is an upsurge which cannot be denied and must not be betrayed," the editorial asserted.

"The most important fact about the British, French and Dutch attempt to suppress the colonial peoples is the use of Japanese troops. The United States has a direct responsibility in this shocking attempt to suppress the independence movement of the Annamese. Americans must see clearly and make themselves heard not only on the subject of Indo-China, but on the entire Allied attempt to reshackle imperialist chains on the Annamese, Malayans and the people of the Netherlands East Indies," the editorial concludes.

NATIONAL RESISTANCE STRUGGLE IN EAST

Sporadic Gun Battles In Saigon: Hand-To-Hand Fight In Manila: Javanese Attitude Towards Dutch Restoration

LONDON, September 29. (Reuter): Sporadic bursts of gunfire were still to be heard cracking out in the streets of Saigon in Indo-China last night, says Emery Pearce, "Daily Herald" reporter cabling from Saigon.

"The worst trouble began in broad daylight on Tuesday, when armed bands broke into French houses in the centre of the city, carrying off at least 40 and probably more men and women including a mother of seven children.

"A Gurkha fighting patrol sent out to find them rescued 31, but nine at least are believed to have been murdered and thrown into a river. Eye witnesses saw Frenchmen stripped and stabbed in the stomach.

"A British soldierfi an ex-prisoner of war, searching for a Frech mother and child was overpowered and kidnapped. A Japanese patrol searched in vain for him."

Emery adds: "British and Gurkha patrols are slleyd out to prevent the Annamese from infiltrating into the centre of the town and hundreds of French refugees,—men, women and children,—are huddling in the corridors and lounges of Hotel Continental.

"Strong Annamese bands are unconfortably close to the airfield and guards have been strengthened. Even war correspondents have Sten guns to cover against sniping and dacoiting possible in any street.

"It was again stressed at the British Headquarters today that the job of the British forces is to try to maintain law and order and that we are in no way interested in the internal politics of the country.

Snipping is a nerve racking affair in the lightless city. **A shot may be fired from any building or doorway. A half-naked Annamese may suddenly whip out a knife or gun from his loincloth.**

The Annamese "Guerillas" are respecting no nationality. French, British, Japanese and Indians all are liable to be fired on."

TWO-HOUR GUN BATTLE

SAIGON, Sept. 29 (A.P.A.): Ten Americans besieged by native Annamese rioters here had to send a radio message 3,400 miles in order to get help from the British force only five miles away.

The radio was employed after rioters had cut telephone wires leading from the house in which the Americans stood off the attackers in a two hour gunfight, which cost eight native lives.

With bullets flying around the house, radio contact was made with American Headquarters in Kandy, Ceylon, 1,700 miles away. The message was relayed to British Headquarters in Kandy, then flashed back 1,700 miles to British troops at Saigon to go to the aid of the surrounded Americans.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT

MANILA, Sept. 29 (AP.A.): Hand-to-hand to fighting aboard a Chinese junk whose decks were slippery with blood marked the efforts of a small force of French to control Tonkin gulf off Northern Indo-China.

This was disclosed by Commander Richard Colbert. Captain of the United States' destroyer "Meade" which was sent in as a rescue ship.

Annamese, Chinese pirates, and French were struggling to control the uneasy Haiphong area in which no Japanese had surrendered, Colbert said. The Japanese, it was reported, were supplying arms to the Annamese resisting re-establishment of French control, but Colbert said he saw no evidence of active Nipponese resistance. He added that the few French military and naval personnel were unable to control the situation.

At Table Island, 40 miles north-west of Haiphong, landing parties failed to find a reported party of isolated French.

The French, driven from Haiphong by the Japanese on March 9, Colbert said, later reorganised in China with French(American and Chinese aid and returned to Haiphong in mid August with a small patrol boat, two junks and a whaleboat.

Ordered by higher authorities not to stay there, they proceeded to Table Island, Colbert said.

BRITISH AND INDIAN. TROOPS LAND IN JAVA

SINGAPORE, Sept. 29 (Reuter): The first waves of Indian and British troops set foot on the Dutch Island of Java today, where, according to the Allied Commander in Dutch East Indies, Major General Sir Philip Christison, Japanese troops will be used to maintain law and order until the administration can be handed over to the Dutch to prevent Indian and British soldiers from becoming involved in internal politics.

The Allied Commander, speaking at Singapore, added that if British troops policed these Dutch colonies they would inevitably have to take sides, reports Alan Humphreys, Reuter's special correspondent.

"I am stopping all Dutch troops coming until we are well established", Major-General Christison said. 'We shall hand over all internal security to them when their forces come in and then dispense with the Japanese.

NO INTEREST IN POLITICS

We have no interes in politics and British and Indian troops will not become involved in internal politics."

In to-day's landings no Dutch were included as Indonesians had indicated that they would oppose the landings if any Dutch troops took part.

Troops of the Indian 23rd Division occupied the Capital of the Island Batavia, on the north-west coast, while other Indian contingents stepped ashore at Surabaya at the eastern end of the Island.

The 26th Indian Division coming from India will occupy Medan in north-west Sumatra and Padang on the westcoast, Major-General Christison announced.

"DE FACTO" GOVT.

Meanwhile, he said, the Indonesian Government uder Dr. R. I. Soekarno will be the "de facto" Government of Java and will be responsible for food distribution.

The Indonesian authorities will also be expected to continue civil administration in areas not occupied by allied troops.

Major-General Christison who is arriving in Batavia tomorrow said he intended to bring Dutch representatives and Indonesian leaders together for a Round Table Conference "which the Dutch have hitherto steadfastly refused to do."

The Allied Commander made it clear, says Alan Humphreys, that the only purpose in sending troops to Java was to rescue prisoners of war and internees and to disarm the Japanese." **I am not allowed to go to the interior even in the interests of humanity.'**

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (DECEMBER).

New York, Sept. 29.	
Previous Closing	22.88
To-day's Opening	22.92
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing	22.96
Difference	+.08

TOJO RECOVERS

TOKYO, Sept. 29. (A.P.A.): Former Premier Tojo has recovered sufficiently from an attempted suicide to walk around his hospital room and will be transferred to a jail shortly, his doctors said to-day.

STOP PRESS

LIFT OPERATORS IN NEW YORK TO RESUME WORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29. (A.P.A.): Lift operators, whose six-day strike paralyzed the vital part of New York's business district and made some half a million persons idle, were ordered to-day to return to work immediately.

This action came after both sides complied with Governor Thomas Dewey's instructions that differences should be mediated.

TRUMAN'S REQUEST TO BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (Reuter): President Truman has requested the British Government to admit displaced Jews from Germany into Palestine, the White House has announced.

The American Skymaster on round the world flight landed at Santa Maria in the Azores from Bermuda at 2-32 p.m. (G.M.T.) today The next stop will be at Casablanca.

LONDON COUNCIL MEETS TODAY

LODON, Sept. 29 (Reuter): The Council of Foreign Ministers tonight announced it was meeting again tomorrow afternoon. This will be the council's first Sunday meeting.

Today's two sessions were both devoted to examining the protocols of the present session of the council.

Will Pakistan Guarantee Decent Minimum Standard Of Life?

Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

'Albert David's Success. R.A.F. Outplayed. Flagrant Injustice. Bombay's Team. Australian Visit. Zonal Quadrangular 'Approved. Abolish Pentangular. Swimmers For Australia? Stadiums everywhere.

By the time these lines appear in print the fate of the Rovers Cup will have been decided. The final contestants are Albert David XI from Calcutta and the Corps of Military Police from Bombay. From the crushing defeat which the Calcutta team imposed on our League runners-up, the Royal Air Force, it may be safely predicted that Bengalis would not find much difficulty in disposing of the Military 'Cops' on Saturday. In truth I expect it to be a poor climax to the premier tournament of Western India, unless the clerk of the weather wills it otherwise. It is not that the visitors will be quite at sea under slushy conditions, as they can—one and all—use boots with equal felicity as their bare feet, but the favourable height and weight of their opponents may tell in the end. However, I expect a dry day on the occasion.

R.A.F. OUTPLAYED

David's gave a sparkling display against the Airmen on Thursday. They outclassed and outplayed them in every department of the game. It was only at the initial stage R.A.F. showed a little supremacy over their rivals. But once the Indians found their bearing and settled down to systematic work, they never looked back. A crowd of 7,500 it might have been much bigger but for the communal riot in the city—watched the proceedings with keen interest and unbounded enthusiasm. However, the fight ended tamely—with the Calcutta team winning by the substantial margin of 4 goals to one

Dalal Street must be terribly upset on account of this dazzling success by a barefooted Indian combination, as it considers barefooted soccer is like playing badminton with hockey sticks. It may now join the W.I.F.A. wise acres in their prayers to Jupiter Pluvius for a downpour when the final meeting takes places!

FLAGRANT INJUSTICE

The Inter-Provincial Football Tournament for the Santosh Memorial Trophy will commence at the Cooperage today when Delhi, the holders, and Madras will raise its curtain. Bombay is down to meet N.W.I.F.A. on Tuesday next, while Bengal will measure strength with Rajputana on the following day. At the time of writing I do not know what the final composition of the Bombay team will be like. If the personnel of the Probables and the possibles are any indication—it would seem that British players would have a larger representation than their Indian confreres.

This would be a flagrant injustice to our local stars. Whether a combination of the latter would succeed in winning the championship or not they should be given the opportunity of testing their attainments with their rivals from other provinces. It is their birthright which should not be denied on any account.

BOMBAY'S TEAM

Therefore I suggest the following team for Bombay: Thingalaya; Mardon and Papen; Humphreys, Shetti and Govind; Gardner, Bhimrao, Raymond, Thomas and Dhakuram. Reserves: Sanjiva; Rathnam; Narayan; Parab and Menezies.

I would certainly have preferred Kadirvelu in goal to the other two, as he is a class by himself. But he has not been playing for a long time. So I do not know how he is at present. Then the Tata goal-keeper has a better claim than his rival because of his magnificent performances during the season. As for others, they select themselves in their respective positions. Barring Humphreys, I have chosen an all-Indian combination, as I expected similar compositions on the opposite side. It would not only be fair to them but also strengthen our own position.

AUSTRALIAN VISIT

Cricket-lovers all over India will be delighted to hear that the Australian Services team is now definitely coming to this country. And they will reach Bombay on October 24 by sea. From the draft itinerary broadcast by the Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, it would appear that they will have two matches in Bombay, one against the West Zone and another against an India XI The first will be a three days' duration and the second of four. Of course the dates announced will have to be altered in the light of later arrival of the visitors. Particularly interesting is the fact that most of the players who took part in the "Tests" against England recently will be in the party of 15 players. Among them are Hassett, their skipper, Whittington, Miller, Sismey, Pepper, Cristofani, and Carmody. They may be depended upon to give our stars a good run for their money.

ZONAL QUADRANGULAR APPROVED

It is also very gratifying to learn that the majority of our cricket associations have given their vote in favour of inauguration of the Zonal Quadrangular. It is hoped that it will be staged at the Brabourne Stadium early next year. Why not during the Christmas holidays? I think that would be a more suitable season than January when colleges will re-open and serious studies for the Varsity examinations will begin for the student community. However I hope financial considerations will not come in the way of its inauguration.

I notice that some of the associations have been—or it is proposed to be?—transferred to other Zones than their old circles. For instance Maharashtra has been transferred from the West to the South—obviously with a view to strengthen the latter. This was Professor Deodhar's own suggestion as he told me. And Sind has been shifted to the North. This is also a very reasonable proposal or decision whatever it may be. This will leave the West Zone with only 5 associations—quite a reasonable figure. In fact that is the number for all the others barring the north which has one more. If Northern India is amalgamated with Southern Punjab, as it was proposed sometime ago, then all will have the same number.

ABANDON PENTANGULAR

It is a matter of great pity that with all these interesting engagements in the offing, our Communal Gymkhanas and the C.C.I. do not still think it advisable to abolish the Pentangular. This unhealthy item will be sandwiched between the Australian matches and the Zonal Tournament. In view of the present communal tension would it not be better to drop it altogether? It is not yet too late to reconsider this question. It may be noted in this connection that the W.I.F.A. Committee has cancelled the Hexangular this season owing to the Inter-Provincial Tournament. That may be only an excuse for it's final abolition. At any rate, I hope so.

SWIMMERS FOR AUSTRALIA?

With the termination of the war talks of foreign visits and tours for various games are in the air. It is stated that an invitation has been received by Khurshed F. Golwalla to take a team of swimmers and Water polo players to that country next year. From what I hear it seems certain that this tour will materialise. I understand that the team will consist of local players only. Will it be wise to do so? After all, our standard is not so very high to ensure a triumphal march for our boys. What I feel is that when a team is sent to a far-off country, our best talents should alone be selected so that they may bring honour and glory to our Motherland. Mediocre men are likely to add to our already low reputation in the outside world. I hope the All-India Swimming Federation would seriously consider this matter before they sanction the tour.

STADIUMS EVERYWHERE

It is indeed very pleasing to hear that efforts are being made all over the country to build sporting stadia. Bangalore is going to have one before the All-India Olympic Games are held there in February next. Madras has prepared scheme which will cost ten lakhs of rupees. Nearer home we have the Poona scheme for a club house and stadium. Not to be outdone, as it were, the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, has made a move to have a habitue of its own with permanent stands and other conveniences in the near future. But the most grandiose plan has been prepared by Calcutta. It appears to be grander than the Brabourne Stadium. The estimated cost is thirty lakhs of rupees! It is said that if the Bengal Government accords its sanction, there will be no difficulty in raising the money. I hope they will all succeed as there is a great need for such institutions in this country for proper advancement of sport.

Majority Say No In "Chronicle" Poll

The following were the questions in the "Chronicle" Poll No. 2 (b):—

1. **Assuming partition is to be accepted in principle, will you decide the issue finally by the vote of:**
   - **(a) All the adult citizens; or**
   - **(b) Only the Muslim voters all over India; or**
   - **(c) Muslim voters only in the Provinces with Muslim majority?**
2. **Assuming Partition to be agreed to, will the separating units be**
   - **(a) each a separate, sovereign State by itself; or**
   - **(b) combine among themselves to form their own separate Federations in the adjoining areas?**
3. **Will each of the States separating**
   - **(a) be able to assure a minimum standard of living to every citizen in its jurisdiction?**
   - **(b) Will their federation do so better?**
   - **(c) Will each be able effectively to defend itself?**

The response to the above Questionnaire shows that, of the total number answering, 11 per cent. are Muslims, and less than 3 per cent. from other minorities; while by far an overwhelming majority is made up of the General Electorate.

Of those who have voted, 82 per cent are in favour of all adults being entitled to vote; while only 3 per cent. are indifferent on this issue. 15 per cent are apparently against adult franchise. Taking the Muslim replies only, it is interesting to note that 75 per cent. are for only Muslims voting in Muslim provinces, while 25 per cent. are for all-India adult vote to decide the main issue

LIGHT ON LAHORE RESOLUTION

Judging from the replies, the second Question does not seem to have been properly understood. So far as it goes, however, the response indicates that 75 per cent of the voters are for a federation in the separating units, for themselves; though all the Muslim replies are unanimous in favour of a federation of the separating Provinces. This sheds a curious light on the significance of the Lahore Resolution of the All-India Muslim League, as understood by the educated Muslim public.

STANDARD OF LIVING

On the third Question, (a) 75 per cent of the replies do not think the seceding Provinces would be able to guarantee a decent minimum standard of living to their people. 10 per cent. are indifferent on this problem but 15 per cent think a reasonable standard of existence could be provided by the seceding provinces for their people. On (b), whether Federation among the separating Provinces would help to provide a minimum standard of living better, 55 per cent. reply in the affirmative, about 38 per cent. are in the negative, and 11 per cent indifferent.

CRUCIAL QUESTION

On the crucial question of ability to defend themselves, 92 per cent of all replies believe the separating provinces would each be unable to do so; while less than 3 per cent are indifferent on that point. Only 5 per cent think they may be able to defend themselves and maintain their independent existence.

"CHRONICLE" POLL

The next Questionnaire in the "Chronicle" Poll will appear in the next issue (7th Oct.) of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly."

Leaguers Assaulted At Delhi Meeting

NEW DELHI, September 28 (A.P.I.)—Some persons stated to be Muslim Leaguers were assaulted today at a meeting held in Jumma Masjid after the Friday prayers.

It is learnt that the meeting had been called to criticise the Haj policy of the Government and to ask for more facilities for the Haj pilgrims. The meeting was addressed among others by Maulana Ahmed Syed and Maulana Hifzul-Rahman, Vice-President and General Secretary respectively of the All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema.

Later some Khaksars also addressed the meeting, criticising the Pakistan scheme of the Muslim League. When a Muslim Leaguer stood up to reply, he was pulled down from the platform and assaulted. Several others who came to defend him also had to face the fury of the crowd. Pandemonium ensued and the police was called to restore order.

Wonderful Remedies

GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes! Use our Ayurvedic scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black up to 60 years. Your eyesight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hairs has turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2|8|-, if more, then buy a phial for Rs. 3|8|- if almost all, then purchase one phial for Rs. 5|-. Double price will be refunded in case of failure.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine will show wonderful effect in White Leprosy and Leucoderma. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajs and advertisers. Price Rs. 2|8|- for 15 days.

MIRACULOUS HERB

The mere sight of it cures at once, serious scorpion-bites, of hornests and bees also. It cured lakhs of sufferers. Keep it for hundreds of years and its efficacy is unaffected. Price Re. 1|- per root, 3 for Rs. 2|8|- only. BABU BRIJNANDAN SAHAI, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Pana High Court, writes: "I have tried "Scorpion Bite Cure" herb and have found it very efficacious. One small root can be used for curing hundreds. It is a useful and innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

MRITUNJAY SUDHA AUSHADHALAY
(101) Hazaribagh.

END GREY HAIR

Not by hair dye. Our Ayurvedic scented oil restores the grey hair to its natural black colour permanently and stops turning grey. It wards off brain weakness, giddiness and cures headache. It improves the eyesight. If no faith take a guarantee of returning price. Price Rs. 2 for a few grey hairs, Rs. 3-8 for more than those and Rs. 5 for about all.

SRI BRIJKISHORE RAM,
(BC) Bishehgung, P. O. Gaya.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 9, 2001.
Muslim: Savval 22, 1364.
Parsi: Farvardin 27, 1315.
Sunrise 7-29 a.m., Sunset 7-29 p.m.
Hightide 8-46, 20-43, Lowtide 1-32, 15-32.

To-day's Engagements

SION MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, mmber Congress Working Commitee, will address a public meeting at Napoo Gardens, Matunga at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday). Mr. C. K. Narayanswami will preside.

DANCE RECITAL: Mr. Bipin Sinha, formerly of the Menaka Ballet, will give a dance recital at 10 a.m. to-day at the Sunderabai Hall.

SANTA CRUZ TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Flag Salutation at Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, to-day (Sunday), 9 a.m. followed by procession in connection with the election campaign.

INDIAN NATIONAL THEATRE: A meeting of Kannadigas interested in the National Theatre movement at Jinnah Hall on Sunday at 10-0 A.M. Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will speak.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a class on "Bhagwat Geeta" in the Mission Library Hall to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. He will also conduct a class on "Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna" at the same place to-day at 6-30 p.m.

SRI THYAGARAJA SABHA: Music by Kumaries Sethu, Lalitha and Saroja; Vocal Mrs. Chellam Venkateswaran; Violin, Sri R. P. Iyer; Mirdangam at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday at Podar College Hall.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Mr. K. M. Munshi will speak on "Bhagavad Gita and Modern Life" at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Bhavan. His Holiness Shri Goswami Diksihtji Maharaj will preside.

DAIRAT-UL-ADAB: Nawabzada Murtaza Ali Khan will read a paper on some anecdotes of Khalil-ibn Ahmad, the Arab gammarian, at the monthly meeting of the Dairat-Ul-Adab to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Rahat Basar Manzil, Mahim.

DADAR-MATUNGA YOUTH ASSOCIATION: Mr. R. S. Ruiker, will address a public meeting at 9 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Napoo Gardens, Matunga.

CONGRESS KUMARIKA DAL: The G.O.C. of the Congress Sevika Dal writes to say that the general meeting of the Congress Kumarika Dal which was called on Sunday (to-day) at 3-30 p.m. has been cancelled on account of the abnormal situation in the city

In time of emergency particularly you may find yourself in a place where water supplies are doubtful. Then you may be in danger from the water-borne germs of enteric, dysentery and diarrhoea. But not if you have *Milton* with you. With *Milton* you can sterilize your drinking water and the water for washing vegetables, salads, etc., and for cooking. Always carry a bottle of *Milton* for this emergency (and many others). Add a tablespoonful of *Milton* to a gallon of the doubtful water (i.e. 16 drops to a tumbler). Stir it well. Let the water stand for 5 minutes, and then it will be germ free and safe, yet it will have no sharp chemical taste. *Milton* has made that suspicious water safe to drink. Remember, when you're not using it, keep your *Milton* firmly corked.

MILTON
THE HYPOCHLORITE ANTISEPTIC

BM 81

To-day's Flag Salutation

The Gen. Secretary of the B.P.C.C. writes:—

The first public flag salutation under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. will be performed to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. on Chaupatty sands.

This being the first central flag salutation after a gap of three years and two months, it is expected that all Congressmen in the city would like to take part in it.

The D.C.Cs. and T.C.Cs. are, therefore, advised not to have any flag salutation in their respective places. They should all join the function at Chaupatty.

The G.O.C. of the Congress Dal writes:

Congress Dal volunteers and officers from all wards should be present at Chaupatty sands, near Tilak statue to-day at 7-30 p.m. in uniform, to attend the public flag salutation to be held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C.

There will be a meeting and officers traing class for all the officers of the Congress Dal at 4 p.m. to-day, at the Congress House. All officers have to attend it in their uniform.

The Secretary, Bombay National Guards, writes:

Members should be present in "mufti" at 8 a.m. to-day at the parade ground from where they will proceed to Chowpatty to attend the flag salutation organised by the B.P.C.C.

Calcutta Football Teams Entertained

The members of the East Bengal and Albert David Clubs who came to Bombay to participate in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament were given a reception by the Bengal Club at the A. C. Chatterjee Memorial Hall, Naigaum, on Friday evening.

Mr. J. C. Maitra President of the Club, welcoming the guests expressed his regret that due to the vagaries of the draw both these teams were fitted against one another before they reached even the penaltimate stage. He offered his sympathies to the East Bengal Club for their defeat and hoped that they would come again next year with their full side and crown their efforts with success.

Mr. Maitra then Congratulated David XI for their victories and wished them best of luck in the final. He however looked forward to the day when an Indian combination from Bombay would get the better of the visiting teams from Calcutta and other parts of the country. It is only then, he said, he would feel proud of the seed he had sown on the fertile soil of Bombay a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Maitra also hoped that the day will soon come when Indians will be able to defeat foreign teams at home and abroad.

Mr. P. Chakravarty and Mr. P. Das Gupta Captains of East Bengal and David XI respectively, thanked the hosts for their cordial reception and wished them all success in the future.

After light refreshments are served, the gathering dispersed.

RESULTS OF DIPLOMA EXAM.

The following candidates have passed the Examination for the Diploma of the Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay held in the current month. The Branch in which they have passed the Examination is shown after their names:—

Girdharlal Dayalji Adhia, (Surgery), Leila Mahadeorao Dhadphale (Miss) (Midwifery & Gynaecology) Harshadray Ishverlal Jhala (Medicine), Govind Vishwanath Ketkar (Surgery), Anjani Ganpatrao Mokadam (Miss) M(idwifery & Gynaecology), Jehangir Pirojshaw Vazifdar (Medicine).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, SEPT. 30.
BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H), 8-15 News. 8-30 Variety 8-50 News (M), 9-0 News (G) 9-10 To-morrow 9-15 T. Shevalkar. 9-25 Vali Mohammad. 9-40 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin). 10-5 J. L. Ranade. 11-0 AIR Orchestra. 11-15 Mumtaz Begam. 11-30 Vali Mohammad 11-45 Amanat Ali Khan.

12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H). 1-0 Music from Film 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Music. 2-30 Children's Half-Hour (E). 4-20 Children's Programme (M). 5-0 T. Shevalkar. 5-15 Saraswatibai Faterpekar 5-55 Locals. 6-0 Mumtaz Begam. 6-15 AIR Trio. 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H). 6-45 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin). 7-15 J. L. Ranade. 7-45 Songs (G). 8-0 Mumtaz Begam. 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 Gramophone Records. 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-40 String Music. 9-45 Down to Sea in Ships (E) 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

"RISING SONS WHO REALLY SHINE"...

A Royal Indian Air Force pilot possesses something more than his "wings" which simply prove his ability to fly an aircraft.

He possesses the most coveted of all virtues -courage, or "guts" as it is so often and expressively called.

Add to this the intelligence he has proved himself to possess, the value of the job he is doing at present, and the foundations for the future which he is now laying for the benefit of India and himself, and you begin to see quite clearly why he represents the best of the rising sons of India. Any Recruiting Officer will tell you how to apply.

AAA 82

SHE WAS CAUGHT IN A CYCLONE....
THERE WAS NONE TO SAVE HER.....
AND.....

UNITED FILMS' FAMILY SOCIAL

BHAI JAN

Director: S. KHALIL

A KHALIL MURAD Production

NURJEHAN,
SHAH NAWAZ,
MEENA,
KARAN DIWAN
ANIS KHATOON,
ANSARI

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.
Sun. Holiday 1-15 p. m.

Reservation
10 to 12, 4 to 6

3RD BIG WEEK

IMPERIAL

DIAMOND Release

(A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BENGAL).

(Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to the issue of capital, by an order of which a complete copy is open to public inspection at the Head office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinion expressed with regard to them).

THE APPLICATION WILL BE DULY MADE TO THE CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION LTD., AND BOMBAY NATIVE SHARE & STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE QUOTATION OF THE SHARES OF THE COMPANY.

THE SHARE SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL OPEN ON 1ST OCTOBER 1945 AND CLOSE ON 15TH OCTOBER, 1945 OR EARLIER.

BHARAT VEGETABLE PRODUCTS LTD.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913).

AUTHORISED AND ISSUED CAPITAL ... Rs. 22,50,000

Divided into 7,500 Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each

and 1,50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each payable 50% on application, 50% on allotment.

The holders of Preference Shares shall be entitled to be paid out of the profits which the Directors shall determine to distribute by way of dividend a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 5% per annum free of income-tax and to a right on a winding up to be paid all arrears of preferential dividend, whether earned or declared or not; down to the commencement of the winding up, and also to be repaid the amount of capital paid up or credited as paid up on the preference shares held by them respectively in priority to any payment in respect of the ordinary shares, but shall not be entitled to any other rights in the profits or assets of the company. The Preference shares will not carry any vote.

PRESENT ISSUE

The Directors, the Managing Agents and their friends have agreed to take up all the 7,500 Preference shares and 75,000 Ordinary shares. The remaining 75,000 Ordinary shares are now offered to the public at par. The public of Orissa will be given preference at the time of allotment to other applicants.

DIRECTORS:

1. MADANLAL JAJODIA, Esq., 209, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. Merchant & Millowner, Director—Clive Mills Co., Ltd. etc.
2. BHAGWANDAS BAJORIA, B.A., 117, Harrison Road, Calcutta. Merchant & Millowner, Director Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Mg. Director Buxar Oil & Rice Mills Ltd., Buxar, etc., etc.
3. RAI BAHADUR JAMNADAS CHOWDHURY, Sahibganj. Merchant, Banker & Millowner, Proprietor: Pannalal Binjraj Oil Mills, Sahibganj—Jamuna Roller Flour Mills, Katihar, Sankar Oil Mills, Katihar, etc., etc.
4. LALA GURUSHARAN LAL, 15, Clive Street, Calcutta. Merchant, Banker & Millowner, President, Indian Sugar Mills, Assn. Vice-President, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industries, Managing Director, Gaya Sugar Mills Ltd. and Bhadani Brothers, Limited. Director, Indian Sugar Syndicate Limited., Hindusthan Commercial Bank Ltd, Sodepur Glass Works Ltd., Bengal Cotton Mills Ltd., Bihar Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., etc., etc.
5. RAI SAHIB K. K. RATHOR, Cuttack. Merchant & Millowner. Director, Puri Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Cuttack Electric Supply Co., Ltd.
6. R. K. BALA, Esq., Betnoti, Mayurbhanj State. Merchant & Millowner. Director, Orissa Glass Works Ltd., etc., etc.
7. SOHANLAL JAJODIA, Esq., 209, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta Merchant & Millowner. Director, Clive Mills Co. Ltd., etc.
8. P. D. HIMATSINGKA, Esq., 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, Solicitor, Director, Himatsingka Timber Ltd., Nath Bank Ltd., Kesoram Cotton Mills Ltd., New India Sugar Mills Ltd., etc., etc

MANAGING AGENTS

ORISSA TRADING COMPANY,
207, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

BANKERS

1. Imperial Bank of India.
2. The Central Bank of India Ltd.
3. The Punjab National Bank Ltd.
4. The Hindusthan Commercial Bank Ltd.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. SINGHI & CO.

SOLICITORS

Messrs. P. D. HIMATSINGKA & CO.
6, Old Post Office Street.
Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE

117, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

OBJECT AND PROSPECTS

The Company has been formed generally for the purpose set out in its Memorandum of Association a copy together with the names and addresses of its subscribers thereof is attached herewith and particularly with the objects of manufacturing vegetable ghee, vegetable oils, Toilet and Washing soap and other allied products.

The importance and utility of Vegetable Ghee in the diet of the people are now well recognised both by the people and the Government. There is now a very great demand for this product and their present production in India is quite insufficient to meet the growing demand for the same.

The Government's plan for increasing the immediate production of vegetable ghee as published in the "The Financial News' of Bombay in its issue of the 14th April 1945 is set out below:—

"To overcome the existing shortage and to correct the deficiency of fat in the general diet, the Food Department of the Government of India has undertaken planned development of the Vanaspati Industry, says a press note. The plan envisages an immediate development doubling the existing capacity, and a postwar development to be considered by a committee, which is being appointed. The principle underlying the plan is regionalisation, consistent with the availability of groundnuts on one hand and accessibility of markets on the other. The pending applications are being examined in consultation with Provincial Government. The Government have received several requests for assistance in erection of factories equipped with locally manufactured plant. **It is convinced that indiscriminate erection of factories will be contrary to public interest. It is, therefore, necessary that, before intimating erection or extension of factories, prior approval of the Food Department should be obtained."**

(Financial News).

There is no factory for the production of vegetable ghee in Orissa though there is very great demand for this product. There is an abundance of groundnut (the principal raw material) in the Province and the neighbouring areas. The Orissa Government have therefore keenly felt the absence of a factory for the production of vegetable ghee in their province. The views of the Orissa Government regarding this industry are set out in their recent publication "An Industrial Survey of Orissa' extracts from which are set out below:—

"Fats and oils constitute an essential element of food. The diet in Orissa is generally deficient in oils and fats as their normal consumption is less than 0.5 oz. per head in place of the minimum requirement of 1.5 oz. for balanced diet. The high price and scarcity of genuine ghee have created a great demand for the vegetable product. There is at present a move to instal a plant for manufacturing vegetable ghee in the province. Groundnut and Cocoanut oils are the chief raw materials used in making vegetable ghee. Coconut is grown mostly in the Puri District but it is not used for oil pressing. Some of the coconuts are consumed locally, and the rest are exported. They could be made available to the vegetable ghee factory when it starts working. Groundnut is generally grown in the district of Ganjam, and the total area under cultivation in 1942-43 is said to be 13.000 acres. The setting up of a vegetable ghee plant will, by creating a great demand, give an impetus for the cultivation of groundnut in the Province. Groundnut can be grown in waste lands which are not ordinarily suitable for growing paddy and other crops so by growing groundnuts, such lands will be put to good use. The oil sake obtained as by-product will meet part of the great demand for manures, and will help to produce more crops in Orissa. When oil is turned into vegetable ghee the oil waste that is obtained is usually turned into soap. So the factory will help to produce more soap in the province."

(The move to install a plant for manufacturing Vegetable Ghee referred to above is regarding this installation).

The application of Messrs. Madanlal Sohanlal, the promoters of this Company for the erection of a plant in Orissa to manufacture vegetable ghee was therefore strongly recommended by the Orissa Government.

The Central Government in its Food Department accepting recommendation of the Orissa Government have sanctioned the immediate installation of the plant for the production of vegetable ghee of 25 to 30 tons daily capacity. Steps have been taken to construct necessary buildings and also for the immediate erection of the plant. It is expected that the machinery will be arriving in India very shortly and that the factory will start working immediately thereafter. The Company has decided to erect the plant at Berhampur in the Ganjam district. The site is very suitable on account of the availability of abundant raw materials, facility of transport both by Road, Rail and Sea and cheap labour and good climate.

Ganjam District is on the border of the Madras Presidency and produces the largest quantity of groundnut in Orissa. The adjoining village and other areas in the Madras Presidency are also well-known for the production of groundnut. The location of the Factory is therefore ideal in every respect.

Having regard to all the circumstances the Company is expected to declare a fair Dividend shortly after its Factory starts working.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors will proceed to allotment of shares will be of the nominal value of Rs. 15,00,000/-.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The preliminary expenses of the Company are expected not to exceed Rs. 25,000/-.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATIONS AND REMUNERATION.

The qualification of a Director other than an ex-officio Director shall be the holding of shares of the face value of Rs. 10,000/- in the Company. The remuneration of the Directors shall be a sum not exceeding Rs. 100/- per meeting of the Directors as from time to time may be determined by the Directors. A Director residing out of place at which any meeting of Directors is held may also be paid travelling and other expenses for attending such meeting. A Director rendering any extra service to the Company may be paid extra remuneration.

INTEREST OF DIRECTORS.

1. Madanlal Jajodia, 2. Sohanlal Jajodia, 3. Bhagwandas Bajoria, 4. Rai B. Jamunadas Choudhury, four of the Directors are also the Members of Orissa Trading Company, the Managing Agents of the Company and as such are interested in the remuneration payable to the Managing Agents.

Mr. P. D. Himatsingka is a partner of the firm of Messrs. P. D. Himatsingka & Co., Solicitors of the Company, and as such he is interested in the remuneration payable to the Solicitors of the Company.

(Continued on page 13)

To

THE DIRECTORS OF

BHARAT VEGETABLE PRODUCTS LTD.

117, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Gentlemen,

I/we hereby request you to allot to me/us Ordinary/Preference shares of Rs. 10/-/100/- each in the abovenamed Company, and I/we agree to accept such shares, or any smaller number you may allot to me/us subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association. I/we send herewith the sum of Rs.

Rupees.....by cheque/postal, money order/cash, being a deposit of Rs. 5/-/50/- per Ordinary/Preference share and I/we agree to pay the balance as and when it may be called up and I/we authorise you to place my/our name on the register of Members in respect of the shares so allotted.

Usual Signature—
Name (in full)—
Address—
Occupation—
Dated the day of 1945.

BHARAT VEGETABLE PRODUCTS LTD.

RECEIPT FOR AMOUNT PAID ON APPLICATION

(To be retained by the applicant.)

RECEIVED this day of 19
from Mr.
the sum of Rs.
Rupees .....

Being a deposit of Rs. 5/-/50/- per Ordinary/Preference share payable on application for Ordinary/Preference shares of Rs. 10/-/100/- each in the abovenamed Company.

for BHARAT VEGETABLE PRODUCTS LTD.

Brockway Wants Socialist Revolution In India

DESIRES TO SEE NEHRU AS FIRST PRESIDENT

British M. P.'s Welcome Jawahar's Blue-Print

LONDON, Sept. 29 (U.P.I.): "IT IS MY ARDENT DESIRE TO SEE PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AS THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED SOCIALIST STATES OF INDIA BEFORE I DIE",, DECLARED MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, POLITICAL SECRETARY, I.L.P., TO THE "UNITED PRESS OF INDIA", WELCOMING PANDIT NEHRU'S PLAN FOR SOCIALIST INDIA WHICH HAS CREATED A DEEP IMPRESSION IN THE BRITISH SOCIALIST CIRCLES.

Mr. Brockway added: "I am hoping that India, when it becomes independent, would carry through a Socialist revolution as fundamental as the Soviet Revolution of 1917, but by different methods and without suffering and bloodshed which the latter entailed."

COVE COMMENDS NEHRU'S SOCIALISM

LONDON, Sept. 29. (Reuter): Mr. W. G. Cove, Member of Parliament and a champion of Indian independence, commented to-day on the recent statement by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. "It is most heartening to those Socialists who believe sincerely in the independence of India", he said.

"One of the many charges against the Congress is that it is completely a capitalist organisation financed by rich Indians for the purposes of increased exploitation of the Indian people. Pandit Nehru's plain statement des-roys such a charge.

"It makes a new epoch in Congress history and demonstrates that Pandit Nehru realises the full significance of economic and social progress in India and every Socialist in Britain has an oppor-unity to support this policy.

IMPERIALIST BLINDNESS.

"Pandit Nehru's pronouncement should make a powerful appeal to the Labour Government and evoke a sympathetic response. India has now become a world issue but I have faith that the Labour Government will approach the issues involved with imaginative insight free from imperialist blindness. If we hold on too tightly, the strands of imperialism will snap in our hands.

"Pandit Nehru has kept the door open and surely the Labour Government can meet a man like this with frankness and confidence. His speech should give confidence to the friends of India in Bri-ain for it is an appeal which no Socialist can reject. Ours is an international movement based on the brotherhood of man and equality of nations. It is not for me to suggest ways and means but I hope Pandit Nehru's statement will provide an opportunity for a new approach between the two countries which will result in speedy realisation of Indian freedom".

INDIAN REACTION.

Indian reaction was summed up by Dr. N. Gangulee, Indian Economist and publicist, who declared: "Pandit Nehru's plan is excellent. I wholeneartedly agree with him in his insistence that independence is absolutely an indispensable pre-condition for a planned and Socialist economy for India."

PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE PROTESTS AGAINST FEE FOR VOTING

LAHORE, Sept. 28 (API): The Working Committee of the Punjab Muslim League has passed a resolution strongly protesting against the Punjab Government's order requiring prospective voters in the elections to the Punjab Assembly to pay twelve annas with their applications for registration as voters.

The resolution describes this order as unconstitutional, absurd and undemocratic. The Committee described this as a deliberate attempt on the part of the Punjab Government to deprive several thousand voters who are eligible to be enfranchised.

The resolution urged the Punjab Government and the Viceroy to cancel this order as early as possible.

BHARAT VEGETABLE PRODUCTS LTD.

(Continued from page 12)

MANAGING AGENTS AND THEIR REMUNERATION.

Messrs. The Orissa Trading Co. have been appointed Managing Agents of the Company for a period of 20 years from the date of incorporation of the Company and their remuneration as provided in the Articles of Association are:—

(a) An office allowance of Rs. 1000/- per month;

(b) A commission of 10% on the net yearly profits of the Company within the meaning of Section 87C of the Indian Companies Act.

The above remuneration is exclusive of all costs, rent charges and expenses that may be incurred by the Managing Agents for or on behalf of the Company.

CONTRACTS

An agreement will be entered into between the Company on the one part and Messrs. The Orissa Trading Company on the other part for the appointment of the said Orissa Trading Company as the Managing Agents of the Company for the period and upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the Articles of Association of the Company.

INSPECTION.

The draft of the Managing Agency Agreement and prints of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the registered office of the Company during office hours.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for shares should be made on the form accompanying the prospectus and sent either to the Registered office of the Company or to the Company's Bankers and their Branches.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the excess will be utilised for payment of the allotment money and the balance if any, will be refunded.

Application for less than 100 Ordinary and 10 Preference shares will not be entertained.

Prospectus and application forms are obtainable from the Company and the Company's Bankers and their branches.

BROKERAGE.

Brokerage at the rate of Rs. -/4/- per ordinary share will be paid for shares applied for and allotted by the Company only to bonafide brokers.

Dated this twenty-seventh day of August 1945

(Sd.) Madanlal Jajodia
" Bhagwandas Bajoria
" Jamnadas Chowdhury
" Gurusharan Lal.
by the pen of Arjun Prasad
Constituted Attorney
" Kooverji K. Rathor.
" R K. Bala.
" Sohanlal Jajodia.
" P. D. Himatsingka.

FAVOURITES DISAPPOINT AT FIRST POONA AUTUMN MEET

(From Our Turf Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 29.

Several favourites disappointed at Poona when the programme for the first day of the Autumn Meeting was put on action to-day. Several candidates from the already small fields were withdrawn on the course and even so the picking of the winners was not mark easy. Big-margined verdicts were recorded.

The best of the finish was witnessed in the lowest division of the Mahomed Mustapha Talib Plate in which the neglected Maha and Al Shantara passed the winning post locked together and a deadheat was awarded.

With the departure of the Maharaja of Gwalior from Poona only two of the candidates from the large establishments competed and both failed to materialise. Kheem Singh on Passing Bell in the Curragh Plate came up at the critical moment with a dash and pegged back narrowly the fancied Star Hunt. A big coup was skilfully worked in the second division of the Muscat Plate through the medium of the facile winner, Spanish Suite, who also made every post a winning post.

Twenty-five tickets on the treble pool fetched Rs. 1,289 apiece.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division I —Distance 1 mile.

Messrs Ibrahim and Dossa's COMPETITOR 9-2 Khalil 1
Mr V G Pittie's INSAF 8-12 P Khade 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's DAHMAN YUNUS 9-0 Shankar 3
Mr Ali Akhar's ISFOOG 9-4 A. Ahmed 4

Not run: Karam al Rahim, Hormazdiyar, Shree Ranjit.

Won by 1/2 length, Short head, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 58 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 79, Places Rs. 23, Rs. 25 and Rs. 28.

Trainer: Aldridge.

Favourite: Arabian Star.

THE THANA PLATE (Div. II).—6 Furlongs.

Mr. A. Gajadhar's NIGRA TULIPA 8-7 Sibbritt 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's PRIMA DONNA 8-7 Brace 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's GLOIRE D'ANTIBES 8-7 Evans 3
Maharaj Kumar Ranis U. and K. of Baroda's SILVER SPOON 8-7 B. Khalil 4

Not run: Oormila, Carlita.

Won by 2 lengths, ½ length, ½ length.

Time: 1min. 18 4-5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 81 for Win, Rs. 21 15 and 47 for Places.

Winner trained by Raymond.

THE MAHOMED MUSTAPHA TALIB PLATE (Div. III—7 Furlongs

Mr. D. K. Parker's AL SHANFARA 8-5 P. Khade 1*
Mrs. F. M. Cama's MAHA 8-10 Evans 1*
Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed's ZAHIR 7-13 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. Ali Mahomed Chotani's NIBRAS 7-13 K. Hassan ... 4

All ran.

Won by Dead-heat, 3 lengths Shd.

Time: 1min. 39 4-5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 37 and Rs 75 for Win. Rs. 24. 45 and 38 for Places.

Winner trained by H. Chotani and Balfour.

THE MUSCAT PLATE (Div. II)—1 Mile.

Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's SPANISH SUITE 8-12 Burn 1
Mr. F. A. Banaji's YOUNG KRUSH 9-0 Mulsingh 2
Sardar Rao Bahadur Thube's FAITHFUL 9-0 Roberts 3
Mr. Faleh Bakir's TAKE IT EASY 9-0 Bhoorsingh 4

Not run: Thunderous.

Won by 4 lengths, 2 lengths, Shd.

Time: 1min. 56secs.

Tote paid Rs. 18 for Win, Rs. 14, 15 and 17 for Places.

Winner trained by F. J. Trahan.

The THANA PLATE (Div. I).—6 Furlongs.

Major A. Samvur's JUST SO 8-7 West 1
Mr. S. A. Poonawalla's SIMONEAL 8-7 Jones 2
Sir Sultan Chinoy's FUTURITY 8-7 Sibbritt 3
Messrs. Hope & A. L. J. Talib's DULHAN 8-7 Kheemsingh 4

Not run: Ramona, The Gipsy.

Won by Nk, 1½ length, 1 length.

Time: 1min. 17 1-5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 107 for Win, Rs. 30, 25 and 22 for Places.

Winner trained by Raymond.

THE MAHOMED MUSTAPHA TALIB PLATE (Div. II)—7 Furlongs

Mr. Saleh Moosa's JASSIR 8-9 Russi 1
Mr. D. F. Karaka's JANAB 8-13 Raut 2
Mr. H. A. Bhagat's KHAZANCHI 8-13 Damodar 3
Mr. Diamond's TALISMAN 8-13 Dar 4

Not run: Atlantis, Noble Duke.

Won by 1½ length, 2 lengths, Nk.

Time: 1min. 40secs.

Tote paid Rs. 96 for Win, Rs. 28 29 and 26 for Places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE CURRAGH PLATE—7 Furlongs.

Messrs. Ibrahim Mahomed and Abdul Husein Ali Akbar's PASSING BELL 8-8 Kheemsingh 1
Messrs. Pittie and D. R. D. Tata's STAR HUNT 8-12 Burn 2
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's PRINCE WINOOKA 8-10 Sibbritt 3
Maharani Chimnabai and Maharaja of Cooch Behar's COTE D'AZUR 9-0 Carr 4

Not run: Brother Scribe, Oliver.

Won by Nk., Hd. 1 length.

Time: 1min. 30 3-5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 59 for Win, Rs. 31 17 and 58 for Places.

Winner trained by Mistry.

THE KUNIGAL PLATE—6 Furlongs.

Maharaja of Idar's NASEEB 8-11 Brace 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's WINDSOR WAY 8-0 H. Singh 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PICK ME UP 8-11 Raffaele 3
Messrs. C. J. Shah and M. H Ahmedbhoy's HUMOURIST 8-2 Kheemsingh 4

Not run: G. Montgomery, Sunny Dan, Happy Fate, Sunny Boy, Rainbow, Kanta.

Won by 1 length, ¾ length, ½ length.

Time: 1min. 15 4-5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 37 for Win Rs. 19 34 and 32 for Places.

Winner trained by Marrable.

THE MAHOMED MUSTAPHA TALIB PLATE (Div. 1).—7 Furlongs

Maharaja of Baroda's FADILHAT AL GARB 9-3 Rook 1
Mr. B. R. Gupta's YISIR AL ARAB 9-7 Jones 2
Messrs. S. S Chenoy and S. A. Poonawalla's SUBHI JAZIRA 8-0 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. L. V. Malkani's MR. COLMAN 9-4 Evans 4

Not run: Assaf Mahmud, Desert Gem, Pukar, Mozan.

Tote paid Rs. 40 for Win, Rs 11, 11 and 11 for Places.

Winner trained by Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel

Commissioner Simms Visits Flood-Devastated Areas

Will Discuss Measures For Relief Of Hundreds Of Destitutes

SURAT, Sept. 29 (API): Mr J. O. Simms, Commissioner of the Northern Division, arrived here this morning in connection with the recent Tapi floods.

Mr. Simms flew from Ahmedabad to Bombay and after reaching Navsari by rail, came by trolley to Surat.

During his two days' stay here, he will visit some of the badly affected areas in Surat town and district. He will also meet local officials and the members of the Surat Flood Relief Committee and discuss with them the relief measure to be taken. Mr. Simms is leaving for Broach to-morrow evening.

About 300 huts and labourers chawls collapsed in Broach town, after last week's cyclone and heavy rain, according to reports reaching here. Hundreds of persons have been rendered destitute. Two persons were seriously injured when a house collapsed.

Amod on the Broach-Jambusar railway was surrounded by water and a number of houses collapsed.

The railway track between Samni and Amod on the Broach-Jambusar line, has been washed away at several places.

A railway embankment between Rajgadia and Rajparde, on the Rajpipla State Railway, has been scoured away at places while the route between Jagdia and Nethrna has also been damaged.

Temporary running between Broach and Baroda is expected to be restored within a week.

The breaches between Uttran and Syon, near Surat, have been repaired and a shuttle service will be run between Sachin and Kim till through-traffic between Surat and Bombay is restored.

It is learnt that as the breaches between Kim and Kosamba are very serious and are not immediately repairable a diversionary will be laid between these two stations in order to enable the authorities to restore traffic earlier.

THREE KILLED IN GAS FACTORY EXPLOSION

MADRAS, Sept. 28. (A.P.A.): An explosion in a gas factory in north Madras to-day killed three persons and injured several others.

More than 25 have been admitted to the hospital with serious injuries and the condition of two is said to be precarious.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

We suggest Princes, I.C.S. and other Officers and pretty rich virgins and widows of all religions, castes and Provinces. Happy Marriage, 7, Beadon Road, Lahore. 3052

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately a young and active Steno with an experience in Commercial Correspondence and Office routine for a Permanent post in a well established firm in Bombay. Pay Rs. 70-5-120. Apply to Box No. 9510, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted experienced, energetic and influential gentlemen of good address for our proposed and existing Branches as Managers, Cashiers and Organisers for Madras, Bombay, C. P., U. P., Behar, Orissa and Assam. Apply Bogra City Bank Ltd., 15-B, Clive Row, Calcutta. 4853

Wanted respectable and Influential Organisers to sell shares of highly Prospective Drug and Chemical Company at Calcutta with a sound Directorate, Box No. 9399, "Bombay Chronicle."

The National Glass Works, Tundla, (E.I.R.) wants Agents & Stockists throughout India. Firms or individuals in the line need apply to the Manager. (9450)

FINANCIAL

Loans to Civil and Military—Army, Navy and Air Force Gazetted Officers financed promptly and confidentially. Enquire Post Box No. 11, Poona Camp. (9239)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get Medical Diplomas at home: Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopathic. Prospectus free. Old Indian Medical College. Kotgarh. Simla. (9415)

Enrol Atonce Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel, imparts Expert Training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping Accountancy and other Diploma Courses. Charges moderate. (9512)

ASTROLOGICAL

Three Future questions replied for Rupees Two. Prof. Mawn, Spiritualist, Post Restante, G.P.O. Bombay. (9439)

Horoscope Rs. 10. Personality Annual Health Monthly 2-8/- Murty 171, Gandhinagar, Bellary. (9466)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

8"|12" Dazzling Dahlias produce renowned R. C. Seeds. Ounce Rs. 9|- net. ½, ¼, oz pro rata. Lb. 108|-. Cheaper quality also. R. Chatterji. D. Specialist. Darbhanga. (9317)

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Wanted decent accommodation as paying guest in Bombay or suburb for a youngman. Gupta c/o Shoenath Rai Harlal. 232/34 Kalbadevi Road Bombay 2 (9516)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Stockists for Embossing & Stitching Machines on decent commission. Apply to Azad & Co., Aligarh. (9492) A

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Writers Please—Illustrated articles on progressive Art, Poems, & Short Stories are invited for Publication in a Art Journal from progressive writers. They will be handsomely paid. Rejected material will not be sent back unless accompanied by sufficient postage. Last date for posting 15th Oct. 45. Apply Box No. 9478. "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

MORVI RAILWAY
Superintendent of Stores' Office, Morvi.

TENDER NOTICE FOR SLEEPERS

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 17,000 (Seventeen thousand) M.G. half round best jodka teak sleepers of the standard meter gauge dimensions of not less than 6' x 9" x 4½" for 80 p. c. 1st class and 6' x 8" x 4" for 20 p. c. 2nd class for delivery of 16750 Nos. for F. O. R. Wankaner Jn. and 250 Nos. F.O.R. Dhrangadhra.

2. Inspection to be commenced within three weeks from the receipt of our order and to be completed within one month from date of commencement.

3. Payment to be effected on the actual count turned out at destination stations.

4. The tender which may be submitted on the tenderer's own form should be addressed to the Superintendent of Stores, Morvi Railway, Morvi, superscribing "Tender for Metre Gauge Sleepers" and accompanied with Rs. 500|- as earnest money.

5. Tenders will be received in this office upto 10th October 1945, during office hours. Those received after that date will not be considered.

6. Copy of the tender conditions and specifications can be had from this office on payment of Re. 1|- one.

RAMSINHJI JHALA,
Superintendent of Stores,
Morvi Railway.

4823

G.I.P. RAILWAY

REVISION OF TIME TABLES

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from 1st October, 1945. For timings please see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at all important stations on and from 1-10-1945. Copies of the new Time Table will be available from principal Booking Offices or Bookstalls. Details of changes can be obtained in advance from Station Masters. 4947

ANTIVELIN
Specific Remedy for Snake Bite
Also efficacious for Scorpion or Centipede Bite
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ZENANA SHOW
WEDNESDAY AT 1-15
20TH WEEK
NAVIN'S
BHARATHARI
Daily: 4, 7, 10
Sunday Matinee at 1-15
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
(AJIT Release)

KHURSHID
CHANDRAMOHAN
KAJJAN
in
A Grand Love Story
MUMTAZ MAHAL
RANJIT'S
Great
Historical:
Direction: KIDAR SHARMA
NEXT CHANGE AT:
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
AJIT Release

Iftikaruddin Joins League

Asserts New Tendencies Of Congress Leadership Are Detrimental To Hindu-Muslim Unity

LAHORE, Sept. 20 (A.P.I.): Mian Iftikaruddin has issued the following statement to the Press:

Hindu-Muslim unity has always been one of the most important items of the Congress programme. It has been rightly recognised as the only basis of common struggle against foreign domination, and the only road to Indian freedom. All those, who had believed in and worked for, this ideal, must have been shocked by the spirit of the resolution of the Congress Working Committee in Poona and the tone of the speeches of prominent Congress leaders in the A.I.C.C. on the communal question.

As against the move made by Gandhiji in meeting Mr. Jinnah last year, and contrary to the conciliatory nature of the Congress President's statement from Kashmir a month ago, the progressive trend in Congress policy on the question of Muslim right of self-determination, has received a great set-back, and all hopes for the present, of Congress-League understanding have been dashed to the ground.

Every person who has looked at the problem of Hindu-Muslim relations dispssionately, and with the object of forging a united front against British imperialism, must admit that two things are necessary for it:—Firstly, assuring the Muslims that they shall have the right of self-determination in areas where they are in a majority, and, secondly, coming to terms with their representative organisation, the Muslim League, on this basis.

To deny the firs, is to deny freedom to the Muslims in a Free India, and to refuse to negotiate with the League is to abandon the policy of bringing Hindus and Muslims together. Congress-League settlement has become synonymous with Hindu-Muslim settlement, and every other course adopted to tackle this problem must prove disruptive and disastrous.

Being firmly convinced of the correctnes of this line of the complete compatibility of Hindu-Muslim interests in an independent India, I have worked consistently ever since I joined the Congress for Congress-League rapprochement at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel rightly, though sarcastically, pointed out in the All-India Congress Committee session. I am proud of my humble efforts in this connection as well as of my active association with the great organisation—the Congress—for the last ten years.

The recent events and the new tendencies of the Congress leadership, however, have made it plain that, as things are today, it is not possible for a person like myself to work for the cause of unity in the Congress. The Congress Working Committee's decision at Poona has taken us back to the resolution of April, 1942, of Babu Jagat Narain Lal against the right of self-determination: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has declared that the Congress will not make any approach to the League, but, on the contrary, will fight it and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has clearly stated that anyone who believes in the right of self-determination for the Muslim zones and is an advocate of Congress-League settlement has no place in the Congress.

I realise that the present bitterness of the Congress leaders is partly due to the sense of frustration and disappointment, resulting from the long-standing deadlock in communal settlement. Nevertheless, the line which they are pursuing today, if carried out to its logical conclusion, will only lead to civil strife.

In order to dissociate myself from this policy, I have decided to resign from the membership of the Congress. I have further decided to offer my services to the Muslim League, where I will be able to work freely for the right of self-determination, which alone today can be the basis of Hindu-Muslim agreement. Although in advocating Congress-League unity and self-determination I have offended Congress leaders, I am sure, that in the near future, Congress will accept this policy and the joint forces of Congress and League will lead our people to victory against the common foe—British imperialism.

Expedite Release Of Europeans From Military

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28 (A.P.I.): A plea for the early release of members of the European community, which had been conscripted at its own request, was made by Mr. C. P. Lawson, President of the European Association (Central Administration) at the Association's annual general meeting yesterday.

The Government of India, he said, owed it to the community that releases should be expedited so that they should not suffer more than they had suffered already for the privilege of defending the country from the grave dangers of the past six years.

He recalled the words of Mr. Amery in a speech which the ex-Secretary of State for India had made in London at the end of July last. Mr. Amery then said that he doubted whether anywhere in the British Commonwealth a case parallel to the British in India could be found. One single community had been subject to conscription at its own request and it suffered all the disadvantages in the comparison with other communities in order to play its full part in securing victory.

CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 29.

The bullion market was quietly steady with a moderate business. Today being Budla day for Gold, there was limited fresh business.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 77/4 and improved to Rs. 77/8 under small buying but reacted to Rs. 77/2 on long liquidation and steadied at Rs. 77/3. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 77/4 and next settlement was done at Rs. 77/1. Forward silver opened at Rs. 136/4 and declined to Rs. 135/10 as realising sales but steadied at Rs. 136/2. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 136/4 and the market was steady.

Later on the market was dull with increased selling and quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p
Ready Gold	76	4	0
Forward Gold	76	2	0
Ready Silver	136	2	0
Forward Silver	136	0	6

BOMBAY COTTON

The cotton market was narrow and featureless. At the opening January Contract was quoted at Rs. 409/8 and declined to Rs. 408/4 under scattered selling. At this level there was some support and January steadied at Rs. 409. The market feeling at present is uncertain and there is less desire to operate.

Thereafter there was scattered buying and January advanced to Rs. 410/4. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p
I.C.C. January	410	4	0
I.C.C. March	417	8	0
I.C.C. May	420	4	0

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 708 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York Sept. 28

October	22.66 + 16
October ...gest (3 p.m.)	22.67 + 14
October lowest (10 a.m.)	22.57 + 04
December	22.88 + 06
January	22.88 + 08
March	22.84 + 03
May	22.80 + 10
July	22.57 + 09
October	21.78 + 18
Middling Spot	23.22 + 08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	22.65 + 04
December	22.83 + 04
March	22.83 + 06
May	22.81 + 11
July	22.59 + 12
Middling Spot	22.30 + 05

Our New Delhi Letter

Bureaucracy And Jobocracy In Capital

"Two Archies" Bent On Retrenchment

(From Our Special Correspondent)

New Delhi, Sept. 25, '45.

New Delhi is not India. It is one of the best planned cities of modern, India. It is a beautiful city. It used to be the cleanest city of this country It is still cleaner to its sister town of Shahjahan's Delhi. Crores have been spent in building it and lakhs are spent every year to maintain it. Barring a handful buildings, there will be no ruins, if ever it is deserted The P.W.D. contractors and Engineers have made New Delhi and New Delhi has made their fortunes.

New Delhi has mostly migratory population. Like meteors, fashionable women and well-dressed men shine on in its horizon only to disappear into oblivion.

JOBS, JOBS, JOBS

Its population could be classified into highbrows, clerks, shopkeepers and PWD contractors. The highbrows are a class by themselves. They are all officials and their only hobby is cocktail parties unless they are planning to create jobs-jobs for themselves, for their class and sometime even for their children and children's children. They have made "jobocracy" into a fine art and regular science.

In the beginning, for instance there was one part-time member for Supply—Sir Mohammed Zafrullakhan, one Secretary, Sir High Dow and one or two stenographers. The present strength of the Supply Department runs into four figures. Create one post, sleep over it for a year and you will find that it had multiplied, in some cases, a hundredfold. Bureaucracy and jobocracy are like husband and wife and breed faster than locusts.

Like all human beings, the highbrows have better halves. Some of them like to play at politics or what they imagine is politics. Their one ambition is to raise up the womanhood of India through the three-point programme of lipsticks, makeup and manicure. To win freedom for India, you must beat the British at his own game. They are beating the British hollow by dancing till the early hours of the morning, by smoking and by generally ruining their husbands through dress-maker's bills. They come to New Delhi, lit up its ball rooms and clubs and then disappear, unregretted and unwept for. Such is New Delhi's high life. New Delhi has no cultural life There are no libraries, no museum, no botanical garden, not even a zoo.

* * *

Intolerance is gaining ground every day even in common man's daily life. There is an old mosque near the temporary structure, which houses the Supply Department To this mosque "the faithful" from the Supply Department go to say their prayers once a week on Fridays. Trouble had been brewing over the Moulvi of this mosque for sometime. The Moulvi, it appears, is a good Moulvi, but a non-Leaguer, while most of the Muslim employees of the Supply Department profess their allegiance to the Muslim League. The Moulvi, according to reports, was directed either to join the League or get out. He did neither, and hence the quarrel. The tussle is still on and flares up every Friday. The Moulvi has some friends even in the Supply Department and has so far resisted the onslaught on him.

HAVES & HAVE—NOTS

The tug of war between "Haves and have-nots" in the Government of India goes on. The spending departments are the "haves" and the protagonists of the common man are the "have-nots". The main issue is retrenchment. The officers of the Supply Department, Food Department, Civil Defence Department and h oer Departments are using all their ingenuity to prove the necessity of their being retained in the best interests of India. It is asserted that the Government will be ill advised to lose their experience. If that were so, why not keep the soldier as well. He has gained valuable experience of jungle warfare on one side in Burma and modern warfare in Egypt and Italy. That sudden stoppage of war expenditure will lead to economic chaos, is their second argument. The Economic Adviser to the Food Department, Dr. Rao is emphatic on this point. He recently declared that the war-time expenditure must stop.

The tussle is not over the retrenchment of soldiers, workers in the factories and labourers. They are being demobilised as quickly as it possibly can be done. The closure of Ordnance factories and cancellation of war contracts has already thrown out of employment large number of workers. As for the soldiers, 8,50,000 are due to be released by the end of May 1946. The theories of Marshal, Pigou and Saligman are being advanced to retain the clerical establishments and officers appointed on undreamt of salaries during the war.

VESTED INTERESTS

The whole trouble arises because members of the Council do not look beyond their own departments Things might have been different, if there was joint responsibility in the Executive Council The expansion and creation of departments have created vested interests. These vested interests intended to fight to the last for their very existence. The nomenclature of war jobs is being rapidly changed and what was needed for the effective prosecution of the war, is now, it is urged, equally needed for post-war development. The game of hide and seek goes on merrily.

What is Lord Wavell doing is a most pertinent question. He, as soon as hostilities ceased in the Far East, asked each department to submit to him its retrenchment proposals. The replies it is believed, revealed their determination to maintain the war-time strength of the Departments. Nay, in some instances it was a case for expansion. Pari-passu, the most worried man in the Secretariat, Sir Archibald Rowlands, asked the Departments "to show cause why the war-time jobs should not be abolished." The Departments "showed the cause." As a result of all this "Archie" has become very very unpopular in the Government of India.

But the two "Archies"—Wavell and Rowlands know no defeat. The Viceroy has appointed Sir Eric Coates to undertake the re-organisation of the Secretariat. "Archie" No. 2 has ordered setting up retrenchment committees in each department, with which an officer of Finance Department will be associated to work out retrenchment proposals. All these reports will be considered by a small committee of the Executive Council.

What does this re-organisation of the Secretariat mean. It means a scientific distribution of subjects amongst the various departments. It also means a correct determination of the strength of a department. It may take little time, but it is a clever device to beat down the "haves", so that "have-nots" may have a rising standard or living in the post-war years. Both "Archies" need active support of the country in this task

Cossipore Strike Ends

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28 (A.P.I.)—The Strike in the Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory ended yesterday. A large number of workers had staged a stay-in strike on Wednesday in sympathy with about 100 fellow-workers on whom notices of discharge had been served.

"A LIGHT ON SRI KRISHNA'S DIVINITY"

"In India nay in the world, there will be hardly found a place, where the people have not heard the name of Sri Krishna. All the cultured people know Sri Krishna's superhuman power and intelligence historically. Even most illiterate folk in their rural life, are aware of the divinity of Sri Krishna emotionally and trdaditionally. But very few have truly understood him in reality. Still he being the lord of love, is loved by all sentient beings," said Swami Nitaidasji of Gaudiya Mission while delivering a speech, under the presidentship of the Hon. Justice Sir H V. Divatia, in a large and distinguished gathering at Sunderbai Hall. He said: "Though Sri Krishna is conceived by many, intellectual giants according to their capacity of limited understanding differently, very few understand Sri Krishna as he is He, being the lord of all lords, the prime cause of all causes and having no equal to himself, there is none who can comprehend or even approach him save and except surrendering unconditionally to him. His appearance and disappearance and activities are all divine and inscrutable to the human calibre. The omnipotent lord, Sri Krisnna through his internal divine potency or the enlightening potency enacts all his divine revels in his eternal spiritial abode known as Goloka, and even when he kindly descends to the mundane world out of his inconceivable power remains completely untouched by the worldly atmosphere. But the fettered souls forgetting their beloved lord and mis-identifying their physical and subtle bodies to real self, are eternally undergoing all sorts of tribulations, death and birth, etc., under the subserviency of the potency of the Lords. Sri Krishna was not existent merely since 5000 years as the historians will try to trace his origin. He is eternal personality, who is described in the Vedas, Upanishads, Gita, Bhagavat, etc. as the primeval cause of the creation, sustenance and destruction of the universe. The name Sri Krishna is not a name given by only after his Birth The derivative meaning of the word 'Krishna' is He Who attracts all sentient beings towards himself and confers upon them the highest divine ecstatic bliss. He reveals to the souls who approach him through knowledge as the formless Brahman the effulgent aspect of the divinity, through Yoga as Paramatma the partial aspect and through unalloyed devotion or the divine love, as Bhagavan who possesses all the divine qualities in the fullest degree. Sri Krishna is not only worshipped with reverence and awe as a creator with majestic power etc., but he is conquered and captivated though beyond human ken, by the unmixed love which is the inherent function of all souls in their pure existence". Lord Krishna delivered the most confidential truth, as found in Gita and Sri Mad Bhagavatam, to Sri Arjuna and Sri Uddhava respectively that no amount of knowledge, austerity, penances, etc., will be sufficient to understand even an iota of the divine personality and activities; but he will be easily realised and ever enshrined in the hearts of those who will take the absolute recourse to the single-minded devotion to himself and his associate God-realised person who is the embodiment of kindness of Lord manifested in the world. The freed souls render eternally divine service underguidance of their spiritual master, with spontaneous love to the Lord in different divine sentiments which are soul's constitutional ingredients to love the Lord as servants, friends, parents and consorts. The shadow of these relationships is also found pervertedly reflectd manner in this world with all unwholesomeness and imperfections. In the divine realm of the Lord where he eternally sports with his associates Sri Radha—the predominated absolute the fountain source of all potencies of the Lord stands foremost and renders the highest loving service to Krishna—the predominating aspect of the divinity the intiger, being attended by several Gonis, the divine milk-maids

The speaker also pointed out that "the self-same Sri Krishna appeared in 15th century, in Bengal in the role of devotee to himself to taste his own divine love and to distribute the same to all irrespective of caste creed, colour and nationality." His sublime message is now being practised and promulgated by the self-sacrificed Sadhus of the well-known Gaudiya Mission which has over 75 branches in India and one in London, under the guidance of His Divine Grace Paramhamsa Sri Srimad Bhakti Prasad Puri Goswami Maharaj, the present president Acharya of the mission."

T. K. Ghosh For Bombay

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 29 (U.P.I.): Mr. Tashar Kanti Ghosh, Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika", is leaving for Bombay today by the Bombay Mail to attend the meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference.

COINAGE-DESIGN COMPETITION

★

Rs. 2,000 IN PRIZES

★

IN connection with the re-coinage programme that will have to be undertaken after the end of the war, the Government of India are pleased to announce a "Coinage Design Competition", with a view to encouraging artists in the country to submit designs for India's post-war coinage. For purposes of the competition it should be assumed that the coinage will be decimalised, although that issue has not yet been decided. The terms and conditions of the competition are as follows:—

(1) A prize of Rs. 2,000 is offered to the artist whose designs will be accepted for the entire series of coins or the sum may be divided in proportion according to the designs accepted, at the discretion of the Committee mentioned under (5) below.

(2) Designs are required for the following coins whose shapes and sizes may be taken to correspond to the existing coins mentioned against them:—

(i)	50 cents ...	half rupee
(ii)	25 cents ...	quarter rupee
(iii)	10 cents ...	two annas (square shape)
(iv)	5 cents ...	one anna (scalloped shape)
(v)	2 cents ...	half anna (square shape)
(vi)	1 cent ...	one pre-war half pice diameter 0.94 inch

(3) (*a*) The obverse of all these coins will bear the head of His Majesty the King Emperor.

(*b*) Designs must be clear, simple and suitable for low relief without intricate and complicated details.

(*c*) All designs should bear the denomination in English, Hindi and Urdu only.

(*d*) No beads are required round the margin.

(*e*) The relief should be kept away from the margins as far as possible.

(*f*) Sketches should be prepared in black and white and of approximately 4 to 6 inches in diameter.

(4) All entries, which must be certified as original by the artist, should be forwarded in a registered cover, superscribed "Coinage Design Competition", to the Master of the Mint, His Majesty's Mint, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 15th November, 1945.

(5) The designs submitted will be considered by a Committee, consisting of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India; the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department; the Mint Masters, Bombay and Calcutta and the Principals of two Art Schools with power to co-opt the Artist Engraver, Bombay Mint, when necessary. The decision of the Committee will be final.

(6) Rejected entries will be returned only if a specific request is made in this behalf to the Mint Master, Bombay, within a period of one month of the announcement of the result of the competition.

Issued by the Finance Department Government of India

AAA 475

JAWAHAR EXPOSES POLICE HORROR

Under-trials In Fetters Dragged On Streets

BROUGHT TO COURT WITH BLEEDING BACKS

ALLAHABAD, September 29. (A. P. I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement to the Press says:

On my return to my province, I must take the first opportunity to express my horror and disgust at a recent occurrence in Benares, news of which reached me in Bombay. It was reported that three under-trial political prisoners in a Benares jail were to be taken for trial to a court, which was situated about a mile away. They were in fetters and had handcuffs on and yet they were asked to walk this distance.

"They said that it was not possible for them to walk with fetters on and that they should be taken in a conveyance. This was refused and they were knocked down and dragged by the legs and arms all the way to the court, just as a dead animal might be dragged. Their clothes were torn, their skins scraped off, and they arrived at their destination with their backs and buttocks torn and bleeding. On the way a request for water was met with insults.

SADISTIC HORRORS

"I find it difficult to believe that such sadistic horrors can be perpetrated even by those who, by long practice in them, have ceased to function as normal human beings. But everything was done in public in a great city like Benares; the evidence is there and the local Bar Association has protested. What amazes me still further is that anyone who saw this horror could have tolerated it for an instant. There are some things which cannot be tolerated, whatever the consequences.

"It is reported that the person chiefly responsible was a Police Inspector named Tweesdale. That man should be tried in open court for an offence which surely exceeds in its enormity and inhumanity almost anything that the Penal Code contains. But responsibility must rest also on the Police Superintendent and District Magistrate and the whole administration under which sadism and frightfulness and inhumanity in such extreme forms flourish".

BE PREPARED FOR NEXT MOVEMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 28.

"Events which took place in the country after August 1942, have proved beyond a doubt that Congress has achieved tremendous strength within the last three years. Wherever I have been since my release, I have witnessed surging human crowds attending public meetings to hear the Congress message and these glaring facts have convinced me that, contrary to official propaganda, Congress, instead of losing influence, has gathered further and unprecedented strength and unique prestige among masses and it is a welcome sign", observed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Jubbulpore Railway Station, when proceeding this afternoon to Allahabad from Bombay. Nehru's arrival was publicly known and several hundred persons, headed by Seth Govinddas, reached the station to welcome and hear him. Speaking further Nehru remarked: "We must organise our forces and utilise Congress strength in the right direction. We must sink our petty and personal differences in the country's interest, otherwise our strength will be wasted". Replying to a query as to whether he would visit the Central Provinces also during his electioneering campaign, Nehru said he was confident that, in the Central Provinces, Congress would capture cent per cent seats even without his visiting the Province. Concluding, he exhorted the people not to sit idle but to take advantage of every minute which lies before them and utilise their energy and ability in further strengthening and solidifying the Congress organisation, so that they may not be found unprepared when ever the next struggle is started and they are asked to participate in it. Nehru could not foretell when the next movement would be launched, but he said it depends all upon time and circumstances, but hinted that the present position could not be tolerated for more than two years.

NEHRU CHAMPIONS GENERALISSIMO

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 29 (A.P.I.). Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement to the Press regarding Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose's remarks about Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek and Madame Chiang:

"I have read with deep regret Shri Sarat Bose's remarks about Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek and Madame Chiang.

"Mr. Bose is perfectly entitled to his opinion about persons and things, but no one who occupies a rseponsible position in public life should make statements or accusations without full knowledge of facts. This applies all the more to expressions of opinion in regard to the internal affairs of other countries about whom our knowledge must necessarily be limited. Sarat Babu can hardly have had special sources of information during his long term of prison or detention. The last few years have brought China and India nearer to one another and there can be no doubt that this is largely due to the Generalissimo's and Madame Chiang's efforts in this direction. But even apart from this, Statesmen do not normally go out of their way to criticise and condemn the heads of friendly states. In this matter, I can say with confidence that Sarat Babu does not represent the Congress view-point. Only a few days ago, the A.-I.C.C. passed a resolution of greeting to the Chinese people and the Congress President, and I have, since our releae, conveyed to the Generalissimo messages of goodwill on behalf of the Congress. To these he has responded in cordial terms.

HELPED INDIA

"Any person who has some knowledge of events knows that during the past three and a half years the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang have gone out of their way to help India's cause even at the cost of some temporary injury to their own national interests, or rather, it would be more correct to say, because they considered Indi's freedom to be in the interests of Chinese and Asiatic freedom. When India knows all the facts, she will, I am sure, be grateful to China, and especially to the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang. To call the Generalissimo a Fascist, is a manifest absurdity in view of all that has happened during the past eight years or more.

"When foreigners criticise us in India we resent their criticism because it is usually ill-informed and sometimes it just flows from dislike. We must not fall into this error ourselves, not only because it is wrong in itself but also because it has unfortunate consequences and sows the seeds of ill-will between nations and peoples. The future of Asia depends on the goodwill and neighbourly relations between Asiatic countries and of these China and India must obviously play a dominant role. I am not competent enough, nor is it my business to discuss China's internal problems which are as difficult and intricate as India's are; but, from my general knowledge of the situation, I am convinced that these problems will be solved and China will make rapid progress as a United Democratic State.

TWENTY-SEVEN KILLED SO FAR IN CITY RIOTS

Police Disperse Crowds At Various Localities

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Following the stabbing of a person at 8 p.m. on Saturday trouble started afresh in a locality in the city where crowds soon collected on the spot. Armed police immediately intervened and promptly dispersed the crowd without resorting to fire. In the fight that ensued before the arrival of the police several persons were injured. Three were arrested in this connection.

This stabbing incident brings the total number of fatalities to 27 upto Saturday midnight. The injured total 120.

Recrudescence of trouble was evident at abou. 8.30 p.m. in another locality but the police appeared on the spot and dispersed the crowd as before.

Soda water bottles and brick-bats were freely used on another place at about 7 p.m. There were some cases of minor injuries.

Groups of people were seen keenly observing and scrutinizing the buses and tramcars that run along one of the affected areas.

A tour of the affected areas brought to light, that the factions from among whom the rioting elements are drawn, were conspicuous by their absence from each others localities.

Nervous shop-keepers continued to keep away from their closed shops.

Between dawn, this morning and a little before noon, three more incidents are reported to have occurred. The first incident was at dawn and the other two later and the victims who were removed to the G. T. Hospital, were suffering from stab wounds.

Fire Due To Short Circuit

Incidentally the place of worship where a fire occurred yesterday was the scene of another fire today. Mr. I I. Chundrigar, President of the Provincial Muslim League, who visited the place, is learnt to have verified that the cause of the fire, was the short-circuiting of the electric current.

It is expected that an authentic statement on the subject will be issued, to dispel any apprehension in the public mind that the fire was due to incendiarism.

Sir Charles Bristow, Chief Adviser to the Governor of Bombay toured the affected areas.

Stabbing Outrage Echo In Court

Mahadeo Sudeo, one of the accused, was caught redhanded while stabbing another Hindu with a knife seriously wounding him. This was narrated before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court.

Sub-Inspector D. S. Contractor of the Byculla Police said that the accused was arrested on Friday. It was stated that the accused stabbed the complainant, who is a Hindu, thinking him to be a Muslim.

S.-I. Contractor said that he opposed the bail of the accused on the ground that the accused was bound to assault another person if he was released on bail.

The Magistrate thereupon ordered the accused to be remanded to custody

A large number of suspects were arrested yesterday by the Bombay City Police in connection with the disturbances in the city. Some were arrested for carrying sticks, while others were taken up for carrying on their persons knives. A few were arrested for stone throwing.

All the accused were placed before Mr. R. Mathalone this morning and remanded to police custody.

Blood Donors Wanted

Doctors in charge of the riot casualties unanimously pleaded with reporters for blood donors. It is learnt that the only chance that many of the casualties have of surviving, is through blood transfusion which will be administered without any discrimination, the only criteria for the transfusion being, firstly the availability of blood plasma, and secondly the gravity and the urgency of any particular case.

Committee To Foster Feeling Of Brotherhood

Following a joint meeting of prominent Hindu and Muslim residents of Kamatipura, Nagpada, Arab Gulli, Foras Road and Duncan Road, at Kamatipura, on Friday, a committee has been formed to foster feelings of brotherhood and goodwill in the city.

The committee consisting of prominent Muslims and Hindus, has started functioning from to-day.

The fraternal meeting of residents was held at Kamatipura at the residence of Mr. L. P. Pujari. Nearly 200 Hindus and 200 Muslims attended it. Measures to avoid any incident likely to create and deepen communal discontent were understood to have been discussed.

RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS

The Punjab and Frontier Association has formed a relief committee with Bawa Maharajsingh as president, Lale Harikendass Mehra as secretary and Lala Kunjbehari as captain and others. In case of emergency the following telephone numbers may be used: 25109 (Seth Jowarimal Ramlal) day and night; 21759 Bawa Parduman Singh and Sons only day; 87586 (Bawa Parduman Singh and Sons) night from 8 p.m. to 10 a.m.

The Bombay Jain Swayamsevak Mandal has formed a Hindu Relief Committee, with offices at Godiji's Building, Gulalwadi, Tel. No. 22156 and 21973.

The Bombay Akali Dal and Sri Guru Singh Sabha are rendering services to those who are in affected area. Tel. No. 20235.

The Arya Samaj, Fort, 96-98, Bora Bazar, in co-operation with the Hindu Maha Sabha under the guidance of Raja Bahadur Narayan Lal Banshi Lal (Tel. Nos. 30841, 25241) is doing relief work at various centres.

Curfew Order

The Commissioner of Police has issued the following order:—

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that rioting and assaults have occurred in several parts of the City of Bombay and whereas there has been a serious disturbance of the public peace in the City of Bombay resulting in grievous hurt and other injuries to law abiding citizens and whereas there is now also danger to property and to human life, health and safety and there is a likelihood of disturbance of the public tranquility and whereas I am of opinion that immediate prevention and speedy remedy are desirable, I, Harold Edwin Butler, C.I.E., O.B.E., Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, having been invested with the powers requisite under section 144 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure by virtue of Government Notification, Home Department, No. S/45/11/413 dated the 9th January 1943 in exercise of the powers so vested in me do hereby under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure direct the residents, frequenters and visitors of the following places and areas in the Bombay City, to wit,

The places and areas bounded by and inclusive of Carnac Road, Shaikh Memon Street, Kalbadevi Road, Kika Street, Duncan Road, Sandhurst Road, Sandhurst Road (East) as far as Elphinstone Bridge and thence south along the G. I. P. Ry. line to Carnac Bridge, to abstain for a period of 15 days from the date hereof from riding driving, walking, standing loitering, remaining in or on or otherwise using any road, public thoroughfare, highway, street, lane or bye lane, situate within the limits of the aforesaid places or areas between the hours of 10-0 p.m. and 6-0 a.m

Given under my hand and seal, this 28th day of September, 1945

LORD GORT SAFE IN GOVT. HOUSE.

JERUSALEM, Sept. 29. (A.P.A.): The British High Commissioner for Palestine, Field-Marshal Viscount Gort was "perfectly all right" in Government House in Jerusalem to-day. Rumours which circulated in New York saying he had been assassinated were completely unfounded.

Education Of Indians In Foreign Countries

(Continued From Page 3)

or training them. I hope that Young India will apply its abilities and energies towards these practical branches which will be of such value to India; and possibly a little less to the profession of the law, in which India, I understand is already quite reasonably well staffed..."

The Hon. Sir Ardeshir Dalal, one of the formulators of the "Bombay Plan" (Whose prime object is to remove the dire poverty under which the country is groaning; to raise the purchasing power of the people, and to treble the national income during a period of 15 years.) and a Member for Planning and Development, Government of India, in an All-India Radio broadcast from Delhi on December 16, 1944, speaking of the great need of industrialization in India, said among other things:

"Without industries, no country can ever hope to attain prosperity or high stage of civilization. Without industries it cannot acquire wealth which is necessary to provide the various social amenities, such as decent housing, medical relief, education, etc. The last war showed and the present war has emphasized the fact, that no country, which is not highly developed industrially, has a political future. It cannot achieve independence, and if achieved cannot hope to retain it without a high industrial potential which is convertible to war potential in an emergency. Until India is fully and thoroughly industrialized, there is no hope of its economic salvation and, I am inclined to believe, also of its political salvation." He further added:

"A number of preliminary measures, such as the training of technical and other personnel which will be required in hundreds of thousands, must be begun at once. Our educational, scientific and technological institutions should be expanded and new ones created. A beginning should be made with proper exploitation of our mineral and power resources. Our Geological Survey requires to be immediately and largely expanded..." Ibid, pp 23-26.

To carry out this programme of immediately training technicians, it has been announced by the Government of India that during this year more than 600 Indian students will be sent to Great Britain and the United States by the Central and provincial governments of India. There is no doubt that more than 300 Indian students will be sent by government agencies of India to American Universities and technical institutions for the year 1945-46. We have no definite information regarding the details of this programme, except an Indian Education Officer has been sent to the United States to make the necessary arrangements for the admission of these students. It is also told by responsible persons that there is some possibility that for the coming ten years the Government of India would spend more than a million dollars a year to train Indian students in the United States. Larger sums will also be spent in England for the samepurpose.

Thus the Government of India, i.e., Indian taxpayers will spend more than dol. 25,000,000, twenty-five million dollars, in foreign countries for higher education of Indians durjng the coming few years. Several thousand young Indians will be in foreign countries and get the very best type of education which will have its effect in the development of Indian national efficiency. But it must be noted that the programme of sending hundreds of Indian students annually to foreign countries who upon their return to India will largely depend upon government jobs, if not supplemented by a definite programme of increasing the efficiency of existing Indian Universities and institutions of higher education, in the long run is neither economical nor in the best interests of higher education which must develop to meet the demand of raising the national efficiency.

IV

Thus there are definite indications that, during the coming years large numbers of Indian students, subsidized by the Government of India, will be leaving for England and the United States. In this connection, it is our hope that the exodus of immature and unqualified Indian students to Great Britain and the United States or any other country will be prevented or at least effectively discouraged. This is the correct view of the Education Department of the Indian High Commissioner's Office in London, expressed in the report for 1940-41. This conclusion is based upon the following reasons:

"Many (Indian students) who go to England, the report adds, lack the qualifications, ability and steadfastness to benefit from University or similar education in the United Kingdom or in India. Others who are fitted in the sense of possessing the initial qualifications for admission to academic or other training there could obtain suitable courses in India at less expense. Others again are allowed to leave India apparently with little or no idea of the exact purpose in mind or of the advantage or utility of the proposed study or training and its reasonable prospect of leading, when completed, to suitable employment, and only too often without adequate counting of the cost. There are those too, who come provided with not too little but too much money, and who, free from paternal influence and control, are too liable to fall into idle or even dissolute ways."

This warning is equally applicable to prospective Indian students in American universities. Some of the Indian Students with M. Sc. degrees are now studying in some of the American Universities, find that instead of finishing their studies within an academic year they need to devote at least two years, because the standard of American technical institutions is much higher than that of similar institutions in India and it is not as easy to get higher degrees from American universities as many British-university trained Indian officials and educators erroneously think. Only the very best type of well-qualified Indian students should come to American universities to carry on higher studies.

V

By merely sending students to foreign countries, a nation does not develop its industries or technological institutions. India's past experience is the best example. For instance, to develop the Indian Steel Industry, the late Jamshedji Tata used foreign experts to start the industry and simultaneously took steps to train Indian experts in India and in foreign lands and later on developed a Technical Institution which is possibly one of the best in Asia, to train experts needed for the industry. (For details see "A Steel Man in India" by Keenan). Soviet Russia, to carry out its vast industrial development programme used foreign experts and developed its technical institutions on a large scale. It is needless to emphasize that if India is to hold her own in the field of industry and commerce and technical education, then the Indian people will have to create adequate facilities for higher technical and scientific educationi in their own country. In this task the Govt. and industrialists have a very definite responsibility. They will have to provide means to use Indian technicians in ever-growing industrial plants and national enterprizes.

In this connection it may be emphasized that Indian industries, must set aside a certain percentage of their gross income for the purpose of carrying on research. Indian industries should learn from the experiences of American industries-such as the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the United States Steel Company, the United States Rubber Company, the Standard Oil of New Jersey, the Du Ponts and the Eastman Kodak and many other concerns.

Let us give few instances of recent examples of the development of research programmes of American industries and universities: (a) The General Electric Company has decided tospend dol.8,000,000 to build a new Research Laboratory which will afford fifty percent more space than the present facilities provided by the two buildings now occupied by the Laboratory which were built in 1914 and 1922. Dr. Suits, Vice-President and Director of Research of General Electric writes that, "These laboratories were the last word in laboratory construction then: this is no longer true. For some time we have been cramped for space and this condition has been aggravated in the past few years when all our facilities have been devoted to war work. We have a very much expanded programme for post-war years which will increase our research staff from 540 to about 800." (General Electric News-Schenectady, N. Y., June 1, 1945).

The following items of information regarding research activities of a few institutions in the United States were published in a recentissue of the New-York Times:

"Many educational institutions are now participating in the field of commercial research. The Battelle Memorial Institute at Ohio State, employing a research staff of 600 last year, worked on contracts totalling approximately dol. 2,500,000. Cornell University has more than 300 commercial investigations under way at present in applied and pure science and many applications are to be denied.

"Nearly 200 industrial concerns of the Industrial Hygiene Association are backing a research project at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh. The X-ray laboratories at the University of Rochester serve industries within a 100-mile radius.

"Purdue's Research Foundation incorporated in 1930, with assets ofdol. 50,000 has grown to a scientific research service with assets of dol. 3,000,000. Significant focal centres of constructive research at Purdue in recent years are the university airport and the housing research campus. The University of Minnesota has approximately 160 research projects operating at present, totalling some dol. 274,000.

"The University of Texas has received nearly dol. 500,000 from commercial concerns since 1939 for research purposes, some of which has not yet been spent because of staff limitations. Largest of the current grants, now totalling dol.186,000, is to continue investigations on the Schoch process of making acetylene from natural gas by the electric discharge method..."

In this connection, may we inquire what has been the concrete contributions of Indian industries towards the development of higher education and technical research? Have the Indian industrialists done their best in this field while they have acquired fortunes by selling their products to the Indian people? Have they done their share to raise the standard of living of the poor of India?

VI

The programme for raising the standard of Indian universities and the development of research facilities in these institutions is of greater importance than sending hundreds of Indian students to study in foreign universities. There is every reason to believe that if every year the Government of India sends only a few-fifty or so-of the most promising young members of the faculties of various Indian Universities to foreign universities for higher studies, with the specific purpose of equipping them with greater efficiency in their own fields of studies and then spends larger sums in developing existing Indian universities and establishes new institutions to meet national needs, such a programme will be more economical and effective.

In this connection we are very happy to note the news itempublished in Calcutta Review to the effect that Dr. N. R. Dhar has contributed a lakh of rupees to Calcutta University, to perpetuate the memory of the late Acharya P. C. Ray, by establishing a chair of Agricultural Chemistry. This may well begin the development of an Agricultural College in connection with Calcutta University. This is in the long run a more effective investment for the purpose of spreading agricultural education in India than sending half a dozen Indian students to study Agriculture in American universities which would cost at least a lakh of rupees.

For the development of facilities for higher education in India, the Central and provincial governments of India and Indian industrialists and rich people should contribute large sums of money to the universities. Annually tens of millions of dollars are contributed to American universities by private individuals. Such contributions are usually announced during commencement-week ceremonies. On June 23rd the following took place in Cambridge, Massachusetts:

"A gift of dol. 350,000 to endow a professorship in the field of industrial management at Massachusetts Institute of Technology was presented tonight by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the board of General Motors Corporation at a dinner of alumni of M.I.T. held as part of the commencement-week program.

"At the same time President Karl Taylor Compton announced a gift of dol. 100,000 from Gerard Swope, former president of the General Electric Company, to endow a group of post-graduate fellowships. Both Mr. Sloan and Mr. Swope are members of the Technology fifty-year class of 1895 In summarizing donations to the Institute for the last twelve months, Dr. Compton reported a total of nearly dol. 2,000,000."

Strong alumni organization should be formed in every Indian university for the express purpose of raising funds to improve the university, and to develop its research and laboratory facilities. In Britain the recent trend is toward larger appropriations to the universities by the government;

"The British Government has increased its appropriation to the University Grant Committee from the former annual allotment of £2,149,000 to £5,900,000 for each of the next two years." (News Bulletin Vol. 20, No. 8, May 1, 1945, published by the Institute of International Education.

The population of Britain is about one-tenth of that of India. Indian national efficiency in higher education and technology may be one-tenth of Britain Indian educational institutions should have larger grants of funds then that are being spent by British universities. But the British government in India does not appropriate for higher education in all India a sum equal to that spent by Columbia University of New York. This must not be forgotten by Indian statesmen interested in promoting national efficiency.

What is needed to increase the national efficiency through higher education is to secure adequate sum-at least several million pounds sterling for several years, as grants-in-aid from the provincial and Central governments of India, rich businessmen and industrialists, princes and others, to institutions of higher education inIndia totransform them into the best institutions of higher education in the world. And to increase the efficiency of the professors of these institutions, only a selected number of the most promising young scholars should be sent to foreign universities,not to seek higher degrees but to carry on researches and investigations, to enrich their experience and knowledge, so that they will be able to develop Indian universities into the most effective agencies for imparting higher education to the people of India and for increasing Indian national efficiency.

The thrifty wife had persuaded her husband to buy a small cask of beer instead of going each evening to the local pub.

When he had drunk the first glass his wife said, "Now, John, lad, you can reckon you've saved a penny."

"You're right lass," he replied. "I'll draw another glass and make it twopence we've saved. At the rate I'll soon be able to buy you a fur coat."

Socio-Economic Picture Of Rural Karnatak

"Rural Karnatak" By Dr. M. N. Desai, Ph.D. - The Anand Publishers, Sirsi(N. Kanara)-Sole Agents: Deccan Bookstall, Poona 4—Price Rs. 15/-.

This book presents the results of a sample survey of the economic and social conditions prevailing in rural parts of Bombay Karnatak. Gadag was selected as a representative taluka for the study and a detailed enquiry was carried out in a number of villages chosen at random. Information regarding the life and living of the people was carefully collected, sifted and tested and it has been compiled and presented in instructive tables, which are accompanied by suggestive comments. The first part of the book is devoted mainly to the economic and the second to the sociological aspect of the enquiry. We have an account of the geographical and natural background and a detailed and interesting analysis of the population. Then follows statistical information about the wealth, income, expenditure and indebtedness of the people, and the inferences drawn from it are thought provoking, as they throw illuminating light upon the condition of the different groups and strata of the rural community.

The facts relating to the cultural and social life of the rural population narrated and commented on in the second part of the book are peculiarly revealing. The author has painted a lively picture of the religious beliefs and superstitions, of the system of marriage and of divorce, of sex relations and sex morality and of health and hygiene, and the reader accustomed to urban ways of life and thought will find in this account much that is curious and much that is calculated to disturb his ideas about the unsophisticated countryside. Folk songs and the main conceptions imbedded in them are dealt with in two chapters and the last chapter of the book brings uptodate the economic survey by estimating the effects of the war upon the earnings, the expenditure and the consumption of the different groups of rural society. The author's conclusion on this point is: "To the rural masses consisting of agricultural labourers, menials, salary earners, petty producers of the dry tract, Harijans, artisans not receiving dues small tenants and others who account 'for 70 per cent. of the population, the war ushered in an era of misery, privations and scarcity." Numerous statistical tables illustrating the points made in the body of the book are appended at its close. Dr. Desai's survey has made a useful contribution to our knowledge of social conditions in rural areas and his work unfolds the many problems with which planning of village reconstruction confronts the Government and the leaders of the country.

V.G.K

RAW MATERIALS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

"Equal Access to Raw Materials"—By V. M. Bhatt—Indian Council of World Affairs—Oxford University Press—Price As. 8.

Control over the supply of accessability to raw materials exercised, directly or indirectly by advanced Imperialist countries, has, for years, been a potent cause of international jealousy and dispute and has also been made a convenient pretext for wars of aggression by nations like Germany and Italy. The establishment of world peace on a satisfactory footing in post-war years, necessitated the adoption of measures for the elimination of this potential cause of international disharmony and war. The Atlantic Charter had, therefore, to take note of this problem and a suitable solution of it has now to be found and corresponding international arrangements how to be made. In the pamphlet under review, Mr. Bhatt has examined the question from different points of view and has clearly indicated the lines along which it ought to be tackled. He points out how it is necessary to protect the interests of industrially backward countries, such as colonies and dependencies, from exploitation at the hands of the big powers which will be tempted to use their position in an imperialistic spirit. Mr. Bhatt's pamphlet is informative and suggestive.

V.G.K.

GUJARATI BOOKS

Jivannan Zarnan, by Ravjibhai Manibhai Patel, published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad, Price Rs. 2-8.

"Streamlets of Life" is a book of reminiscences of the author, and every page of its four hundred pages is overflowing with the most interesting information. His close contact with many celebrities of our time, like Mahatma Gandhiji, The late Mr. Abbas Tyabji, and Darbar Shri Gopaldas, his detention in jail as a Satyagrahi, his Social and other useful and beneficent activities of life, have been set out with a wealth of detail, which makes his performance, simply charming. The simple language he has used throughout, furnishes one more proof of the capacity of the Gujarati language to depict situations of various sorts in a popular way.

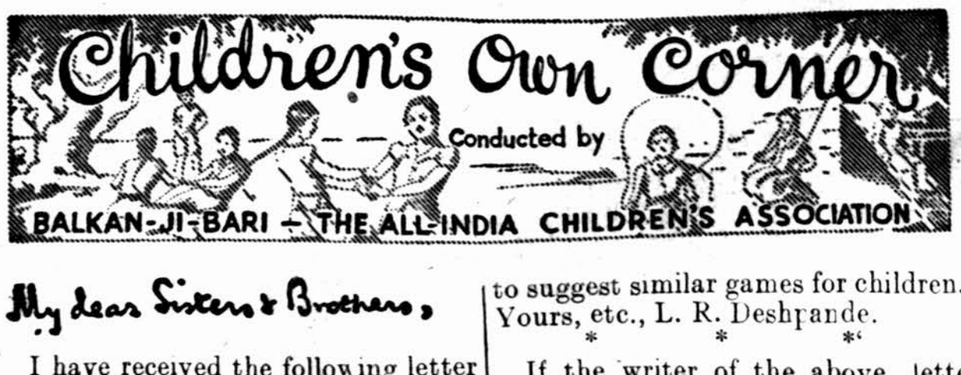
K.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

WORK FOR YOUTHS

Constructive Programme for Student by S. N. Agarwal, Principal, Seksaria College of Commerce, Wardha. pp. 55. Re. 1. (Padma Publications, Ld., Bombay).

It is being borne in more and more ntensively on Indians, young and old alike, that no good results need be expected in these days, in any field, except through one's own effort, and they are becoming more and more inclined towards self-effort. Earnest minded young men and women are, in rapidly increasing proportion, in search of competent guidance as to the mode and method of their efforts. The book under review fulfils this requirement. It details the ways in which young men and women of good health, equipped with character and imbued with a spirit of service, can through their individual effort, make India reach the goal of Poorna Swaraj. The programme suggested is such as can be worked out by students without identification with any particular school of politics and without interfering with their schol, astic studies. It they can do teamwork, so much the better. N.H.P.



My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I have received the following letter from Shri Laxmikant Rao Deshpande, High Court Vakil, Murlidhar Bag, Hyderabad, Deccan :—

Dear Dada,—I often go through your interesting page (Children's Own Corner) for your younger brothers and sisters appearing regularly in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly." I appreciate your most entertaining way of educating the children about many a useful things through these columns.

This is the reading aspect of boys and girls. Now I want your opinion regarding the playing aspect of these. What games would you advise them to play at home, which would increase their intelligence and grasping power? —Rather such indoor games which would add to their general intelligence and create a sense of business element?

I can suggest one, known as the "Business Game"—with a Board containing all Bombay Suburbs and important sights—with a Bank of Almighty (issuing Currency Notes of 100s and 1000s). The game is centred in possessing these places of Bombay by purchasing them, etc. I want you to suggest similar games for children.—Yours, etc., L. R. Deshpande.

* * *

If the writer of the above letter or any of you have been reading this "Corner" regularly, you should have noticed that occasionally games are published in these columns. They are suggested, regularly also in every issue of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper." The suggested games are always intended to increase the children's intelligence and power of thought and action.

Unfortunately, I have a difference of opinion with Mr. Deshpande, and should not like to suggest similar games as he has told us. I do not think these "Business" games will do much good to the younger generation. They may, as a matter of that harm them, and make them very selfish, self-centred and greedy. Look up these columns sometimes: You will find very amusing and instructive games.

* * *

Sister Mary Mody (8 years) of Chowpatty has sent the following thumb nail essay for publication :—

Long long ago there lived in the city of Thebes a monster called Sphinx She used to ask the passersby to solve a riddle: "Which animal walks on four legs in the morning, on two legs in the afternoon, and on three legs in the evening?" Those who could not solve the riddle were killed.

Thousands and thousands died because they were not clever At last there came Oedipus The Sphinx asked him the same riddle Oedipus was a very wise prince He said, "Man—A child walks on legs and hands, a young man walks on two legs, and an old man needs a stick.' Then he drew his sword and killed the Sphinx

* * *

Brother Shivendra Varma (15 Years) of Benares has written the following skit on Post-War Plans":—

A meeting of our Badminton Club was held the other day By the way, Puchu—our jolly old friend—stood up and gently said: "You see, my friends! Every man in the world has made his post-war plans The Birlas have a Motor Car Factory in their mind Tatas and Dalmias—and all—have made some ambitious post-war plans....."

Puchu stopped for a minute, wiped the sweat off his brow with a 'kerchief, and again continued; "So I dare propose that our famous Club should also have some post-war plans. Don't you think so, too?"—And he looked at all of us enquiringly. It was a good idea—all of us thought—so we all consented!

And then fell an awkward silence for a while. "But what kind of post-war plans are we going to make?" I broke the ice.

"It's rather easy," Puchu said, "Let each of us propose some plans."

"I think, we should have a new cement court after this war is over," Vijaya suggested.

"No No It's not a good plan. There will be every possibility of the foot slipping on it," Jagat protested.

"You seem to be a 'slippy'—silly chap. I don't think any one can slip on it. I second Vijaya's idea," Bharat argued.

Puchu seemed to be purplexed. He realized that it was no easy a job The poor fellow thought it better to drop his idea for good. "Let us postpone the matter to some other day," he advised....And the idea of post-war plans ended in a fiasco!

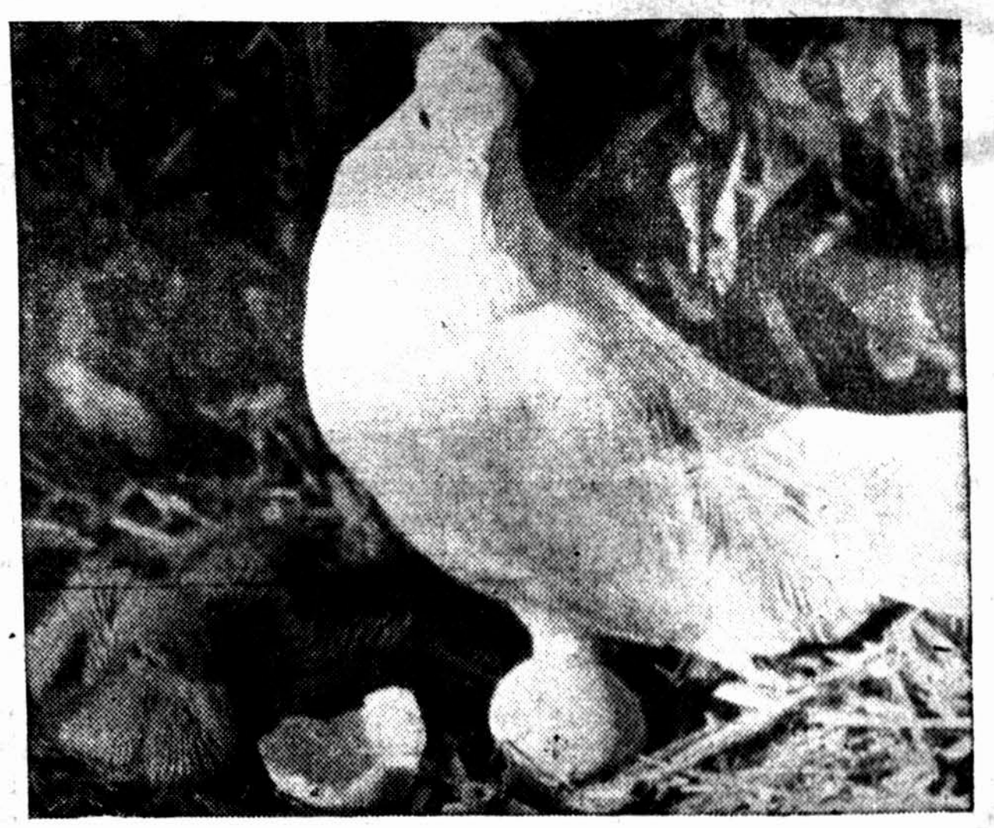
* * *

Poona Balkan-ji-Bari has received donations for a Library Cupboard and for Medicines to be distributed free to poor and needy children. It will soon have a centre also at Kirkee where the energetic Brother Munoo Bawa is trying to start welfare activities for the servants' children. Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls went to Bombay to see the Walt Disney's 'Donald Duck' Film in a group of about seventy Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children went on an outing visited a Handicrafts Exhibition organised by the Shishu Mandal at Santa Cruz, and had a cinema show of some comic pictures.

All boys and girls, under sixteen years, without the distinction of caste, creed or economic status, can join the great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Enrolment forms and full particulars may be obtained from Dada—"Gulistan" Khar—Bombay 21: Please send for them, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage. For a specimen copy of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper," four annas stamps may be enclosed.

All Good Wishes from your Loving, Dada

"Gulistan" Khar - Bombay 21



NATURE STUDY: Is the hen sorrow-struck or wonder-struck to see an egg broken? Note another fresh egg and a chicken by her side.—(Photo by Musawir).

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PROF M. V KRISHNA RAO. COIMBATORE. S. INDIA

After supper at the Drew household there is time for a story, and then the children must go to bed. Young Robert Drew has started to school but his sister is not yet old enough to accompany him.

A DAY IN LIFE OF AN AMERICAN WAR WORKER

(Continued From Page 5)

neighbour's car. They and the two other passengers contribute their share of the cost of the gasoline to the car driver. At 7:45 in the morning the Drews and their younger child, a little girl not old enough yet for school, are picked up out-side their home by their neighbor-driver. Just before reaching the plant entrance, they stop at a smaller building which houses the plant nursery. There Mrs. Drew leaves her daughter for the day

As the Drews go through the plant entrance, they hold out their identifibation badges bearing their photographs and numbers—to the guards. After punching the time-clock, Mrs. Drew goes directly to her working spot, where she waits for the outgoing shift to clean up their tools. She is soon joined by Mrs. Johnson, who has used the few moments of extra time after her arrival to get a quick cup of hot coffee in the plant cafeteria.

Rest Period

The two women work in a long, wide room, filled with thousands of workers hammering, drilling and riveting. At first the noise fatigued the two women more than their own physical efforts, but they have come to accept it as part of the job. Their work is directed by a "lead-man." Both are by now good workers and require little direction other than to be told which parts they are to work on.

At the 10-minute rest period in the middle of the morning, they move about, talk with their fellow workers, and eat a sandwich or buy a carton of milk from the small canteen on wheels which serves their section of the plant.

At lunch time, Mrs. Drew eats hastily outdoors or at the plant cafeteria, where there is music by the factory band or the glee-club, or over the radio. She usually buys soup and milk or coffee to eat with her sandwiches. Then, joined by several other young mothers, she walks over to the nursery for a little visit with her child. Mrs. Johnson eats a more leisurely lunch and when the weather is pleasant, she prefers eating at the edge of the airfield, outdoors, where she watches a group of workers play their regular, lunch-time game of baseball.

In the afternoon, allowing for the accumulation of fatigue, the rest period is 20 minutes long, and there is time for Mrs. Johnson to take a short walk in the fresh air, or to stretch out on a lounge in the rest room. Mrs. Drew usually goes to the nursery again for a visit. Once a week during rest period however, Mrs. Drew, who has been elected as a representative to the labor union welfare committee by the workers in her section, attends a meeting of the committee. Working with the plant management, this committee organized the share-the-car pool, and it helps supervise the administration of the bank, the cafetaria and the recreational facilities installed for the convenience of the workers.

Union Activities

The union keeps a watch on national legislation affecting workers and consumers, in particular, and on occasion Mrs. Drew uses her rest period to circulate a petition among the workers in her section, expressing their support for legislation to hold down prices or to prevent discrimination against minorities in hiring for jobs, which is sent, with their signatures, to the U. S. Congress.

Four days a week the workers on Mrs. Drew's and Mrs. Johnson's shift work until 5 o'clock in the afternoon The other two days they work until four o'clock. Mrs. Johnson takes the first bus home, not remaining as do some of the younger people and those free of household responsibilities, to join in the outdoor sports at the playground, or to attend the movies which are shown twice a week, or to attend the free classes in sewing, cooking and languages. Mrs. Drew, also, usually picks up her daughter immediately after work, meets her husband and goes home, stopping on the way to do her shopping. Occasionally both women stay, however, for the free lectures on how to buy food and prepare meals that are both nutritious and economical, for the problems of food shortages, rationing and limited marketing time have seriously complicated their housekeeping. Mrs. Johnson puts 10 percent of her earnings into war bonds; Mrs. Drew, whose smaller household has lower expenses, is able to lay aside 25 percent in bonds

In both families, the principal disadvantage of their jobs, the women feel, is the little time they have to spend with their children. Mrs. Drew prepares supper for her husband and the two children immediately upon her return home, and then there is little time before the children must be put to bed. After she and her husband wash the dishes, they usually read or talk for a short time, or Mrs. Drew does the mending, but after their long tou are soon ready for bed. One evening a week they set aside to do the family laundry

At the Johnson home, after Mr. Johnson and the three young children have been fed, the whole family soon goes to bed. Mrs. Johnson puts some of the food aside for her older son, and when he returns from work soon after midnight, she usually gets up to give him his supper and to talk with him in this one brief moment of the day that they see each other. Sometimes while her son is eating Mrs. Johnson does a few pieces of the family laundry—a blouse for herself or some dresses for the little girls—and rolls them up damp in towels ready to iron the first thing in the morning.

Long Working Days

The long working days of both Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Drew are tiring and routine, but to neither of them is their work meaningless. They, like virtually all the workers at their plant, take a personal pride in the planes they build, and eagerly read accounts of the performance of their planes as reported in the daily papers or in the plant newspaper. It is of such women as these that Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the late U. S. President Roosevelt wrote, "Yesterday the pioneer woman helped to win a continent. Today, with the same spirit of determination, American women are working to save this way of life, working to save the nation from the impact of total war, work to build a sure defence

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OTOGEN was tried in SWITZERLAND upon an emaciated male patient aged above 100 years. Only by one month's regular use of this marvellous preparation that patient of 100 years age gained the health of a 30 years young man and has recently married a young wife. The actors and actresses of HOLLYWOOD are active, young looking and charming by the use of this medicine even at an advanced age of 80 and 90 years and they are enthusiastically working on the stages. The use of OTOGEN by females in their prime of life guarantees up to the last days of life neverfading charms of youth and preserves school-girl complexion all along For Males in their period of youth OTOGEN wards off premature old age retains the jet black hair, a bloomy face and a robust health throughout and makes one feel and look several years younger than the actual age

OTOGEN was once put in a glass tumbler for a long time and that GLASS TUMBLER turned to be an unbreakable one and could not actually be broken to pieces though severe strokes had been blown on the same. It has been tested and approved by thousands and thousands in ENGLAND and is now available in India. Commence taking 'OTOGEN' immediately and let the results speak for themselves. Moreover before commencing the test, weigh yourself, look in the mirror and observe your appearance. Then at the end of one week look again in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel and appreciate the effects of taking OTOGEN.

In order to popularise OTOGEN in India the price is to be Rs. 5/- only for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 30/- will be charged. Order to-day for tomorrow may be too late as there is limited stock on account of war conditions.

GUARANTEE:—A Cash Reward of £500 shall be awarded to any scientist or Medical Man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of our most wonderful invention.

NOTE—Unlike other Rejuvenators "Otogen" is the only one of its kind which yields equally splendid results even in the extremes of heat of Tropical Summers as in winter or any other mild and temperate climate.

Under the burning heat of summer Sun when you are a Zero, Otogen is also an Excellent Restorative.

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7. M/s. Akbarally Ebrahimji, Sir P. Mehta Road, Bombay.
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13. The Lalbaug Pharmacy, Post No. 12, Bombay.
14. M/s. D. Macedo & Co., 250-51, Main Road, Poona 1.
15. M/s Mannu & Co. Chemist, Surat.
16. M/s. Chimanlal Chunilal & Co., Chemist, Princess St. Bombay.

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

Hitler's Agents

In his epic novels of the WORLD'S END series which have international finance and politics as their setting, Upton Sinclair has introduced the character of Robert Budd, an American armament and aeroplane manufacturer who sells patents and vital technical secrets as well as bombers to the Nazis. Reading these otherwise perfectly-planned and authenticated novels, one often wondered: Can it not be that in his socialist zeal, Sinclair has overdrawn and exaggerated this character and made him into a conventional capitalist villain? Surely, one fondly imagined, there CANNOT be such people, who would jeopardize not only the safety of their country and the civilised world but (ultimately) even put their own individual lives in danger, by arming a homicidal maniac like Hitler!

Sinclair's character is fictitious but it is far less fantastic than the real characters in "PATENTS FOR HITLER—The Stranglehold of International Cartels" by Guenther Reimann (Gollancz, 6s), a book which proves by facts and figures how American businessmen literally supplied the arms and armaments secrets both to Germany and Japan—and thereby directly helped the Axis partners to plunge the world into six years of bloody war. When war criminals are being listed and tried, shouldn't the abettors of the crime be punished?

Reimann says that when Hitler started the war that was to make him ruler of most of Europe and bring him closer to world dominion than mortal man had ever been before, he counted upon a secret weapon of which the world had little suspicion. It was not a fearful death-ray, a motorless plane drawing its powers by wireless, or a mysterious poison-gas of unparalleled deadliness. The secret weapon of the Third Reich consisted of the spider web of cartels, patent exchanges, licensing arrangements, divisions of territory, etc. concluded between German industrial concerns and those of other nations, most notably with American corporations." Then he goes on to say:

"If, at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbour and the loss of America's source of raw rubber in the East Indies, we found ourselves without preparations for a synthetic rubber-industry, the reason for this is easily found in an international arrangement that gave to this country a document and hypothetical profits in the future, and to Hitler an expanded synthetic-rubber industry in the present. If, when the United States entered the war, it found a large armament plant "honour bound" not to sell certain of its products to the British Empire, if it discovered that another plant had furnished data which enabled the German General Staff to keep an accurate check on the United States naval and air corps expansion, if it found itself with inadequate sources of light metals without which an air force is impossible—all these handicaps can be traced to commercial arrangements of this same type..... important secrets concerning the production of synthetic rubber were actually revealed to Nazi Germany, though they were concealed from the U. S. Navy Department.. .... at the time of Pearl Harbour, royalties on aviation gasoline (petrol) *sold to the R.A.F.*, were to be set aside to be paid to the giant German concern I. G. Farben, after the war."

★

Profits And Patriotism

Reimann does not generalise. He names individuals and concerns, reveals the world-wide ramifications of the German firm I. G. Farben's World Empire which dominated the business horizon in so many countries, quotes from the "secret contract" signed between Standard Oil and I. G. Farben—the German-American business alliance! He shows how this same I. G. Farben (still linked to Standard Oil) became a mighty tool in the hands of the Nazi empire-builders. And even after Hitler had started the war, the Standard Oil capitalists were in no mood to break off with their Nazi friends. Said W. S. Farish, President of Standard Oil of New Jersey:

> "Our contracts (with I. G. Farben) of 1929 were to run until 1947. As you, gentlemen, doubtless know, contracts like these are not in law abrogated, but merely suspended when the parties' nations are at war. The parties to such contracts must therefore find some way of getting along with their own business while the contracts are so suspended."

So, there you have the morality of international cartels. Business First—in War or Peace, with Nazis or Fascists or gangsters! Profits above Patriotism!! Profits above all!!!

Put into practice, this code of 'morality' did not hesitate to put arms, planes, guns, metal for producing armaments, secrets of the armament industry, petroleum for the bombers of Germany and Japan—all of which was to be used to bomb and blast and kill in the interests of the Hitler empire!

The Chronicler was perhaps the only journalist who smelt danger when the name of "Dupont", the big American chemical firm was mentioned in connection with the Atomic Bomb. Now it can be appreciated how criminally dangerous it will be to let a capitalist concern (with international alliances with capitalist concerns in other countries) come into possession of such a deadly secret. No wonder (as a later report reveals) the scientists who worked on the Atomic Bomb have refused to share its secrets with Dupont executives.

★

In India, Too!

Duponts and Standard Oil and I. G. Farben are to be found not only in America and Germany but (though still comparatively on a smaller scale) in INDIA, too! The same morality which permitted American capitalists to sell oil and scrap iron to Japan, induced many Indian capitalists to help in dumping the cheap Japanese textiles which almost killed our own industry. They imported "Made-In-Japan" Khaddar and Tokyo—manufactured Gandhi caps in 1930. They traded with Italy even while Mussolini was bombing and poison-gassing the Abyssinians. They traded with Japan, helping the Japanese to build up industries that were to be used to conquer China. They are the people who accept war contracts from Government and fly National flags on their mills, and then buy a thousand-rupee ticket for the A.I.C.C. session.

Yes, there are Duponts and Standard Oil and I. G Farben rising to power in India. Their morality is the same: Profit above all! That's why one should read "Patents For Hitler" and prepare to face the evil shape of things to come in our own country.

★

It Was Voltaire!

M. Raghava Menon writes from Madras:—

Apropos the statement quoted by you in the first paragraph of the last page in the Bombay Chronicle, dated Sunday, September 16, '45, may I humbly inform you that it was neither Tom Paine nor Daniel Webster nor some other great American democrat who made the statement: "Sir I disagree with everything you say but I will give my life to defend your right to say it." It was a statement made by 'Voltaire', the great French philosopher and apostle of the revolution that shook not only France, but the whole of Europe in 1789. Pandit Nehru has quoted the above statement of Voltaire in his Autobiography."

Thanks, Mr. Menon, for correcting the Chronicler's mistake.

"Inqilab Zindabad!"

I looked at the big banner bearing these words, facing the dais in the A.I.C.C. pandal, and experienced a tremendous thrill.

"Inqilab Zindabad"!

Echoes of Jallianwala Bagh, the flag of freedom going up on the banks of the Ravi of Bardoli and the Salt Satyagraha, of the Dandi March, of lathi charges in Bombay, of August 8 and after.....

"Inqilab Zindabad"!

Long Live Revolution! The two words that electrified a whole people, that changed the whole trend of our national movement, that literally revolutionized our politics. What a long, long way from petitions and politicians in striped trousers and frock coats!

"Inqilab Zindabad"!

The two words that set the hearts of youth aflame with revolutionary zeal, that promised freedom to the workers and peasants in terms of social justice and a new economic order, that shook the foundations not only of imperialism but also of its allies—capitalism and feudalism.

"Inqilab Zindabad"!

Two Persian words—inscribed in the A.I.C.C. pandal in the Urdu script. And why not? The national freedom movement is the confluence of many streams of culture, and the heritage of Persian and Urdu are the common legacy of the people of India.

"Inqilab Zindabad"!

Only the scholars of Arabic can pronounce the "qaaf" in "Inqilab" correctly, but the cry finds echo in a million hearts. It was the battle-cry of the Khilafatists and the stalwarts of the Jamiet-ul-Ulema, it was the cry of Bhagat Singh as he ascended the gallows, it has been heard in jails and detention camps Hindus and Muslims and Christians and Parsis have uttered it, and by the lips of the martyrs it has been turned into the most hallowed slogan of the Indian freedom movement.

Inkilab Zindabad.
Inkeelab Zindabad.
Inkeelab Jindabad.
In Qilab Zindabad.

However you pronounce it, it makes your heart beat faster, it makes you hold your head erect and to march ahead unafraid.

It took a second but in that moment I experienced a thousand thrills. And then.....

Then, from my seat in the Press Gallery, I turned left and saw a placard: "DISTINGUISHED VISITORS."

Here, I felt, must be the "distinguished" patriots of our land, those who have suffered and sacrificed in the nation's cause, those who have borne lathis and bullets, those who have defied the might of imperialism and held aloft the flag of freedom. Here, perhaps, were "distinguished" friends of Indian freedom from alien lands, given seats of honour to record our appreciation of their work on our behalf.

But, no, here were no such persons. Here were pot-bellied merchants, manufacturers in costly foreign suits, war contractors, society dames and film stars.

Distinguished visitors—to the Merchants' Chamber, to the Rotary Club, or to this gathering of the nation's heroes and fighters for freedom?

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Did I say something about the slogans that were painted on banners in the A.I.C.C. pandal? There were a number of them, heart-warming and soul-stirring, and I particularly liked the one which read: "THERE CANNOT BE A FREE WORLD WITHOUT A FREE INDIA"—though I would also to have put the complementary truth, "THERE CANNOT BE A FREE INDIA IN A SLAVE WORLD"—in a world dominated by imperialism, Fascism and Nazism!

The most popular slogan splashed about everywhere, however, was: CHICAGO RADIO!

It was really a stroke of genius to advertise in papers that "A.I.C.C. meeting Is Being Conducted Through Chicago Loud Speakers, Choice Of All. Always insist on Chicago Loud Speakers" on the very day when the newspapers carried the report of the fiasco in the A.I.C.C. pandal through the failure of these very loud-speakers!

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The most pitiable creatures in the vast sea of human beings in and around the A.I.C.C. pandal were the —members of the A.I.C.C. who had travelled (in many cases) thousands of miles to attend what they rightly regard as the Nation's Parliament. Most of them did not travel Air Conditioned, First or Second—as the top-notchers do, nor did the passengers clear whole third-class bogies for them—as they do for Gandhiji! I happened to travel from Chalisgaon to Bombay by a night train in an Inter-Class compartment for 36 which was crammed with over 50 passengers. Among them I spotted a dozen Khaddar-clad figures—members of the A.I.C.C. and other active Congress workers—who were coming from Punjab, Delhi and C.P. to attend the session. They were till only recently in jail, most of them were evidently in bad health. They had been in this overcrowded compartment for at least 24 hours—some for 48! And all the time they had been sitting, bolt upright or (a few 'lucky' ones!) trying to snatch a few winks of sleep on the floor! I heard not a murmur of protest or grumbling from any of them. For, they were used to suffering hardships in the nation's cause and what was an over-crowded compartment to confirmed jail-birds! They were cheerful and eager—for they were looking forward to participate in the A.I.C.C. session, to hear their leaders, to express their views on the crucial issues of the day.

But when I saw them in the pandal, I could not help sympathising with them. Was it merely for this 'tamasha' that they had travelled, with such discomfort, all the way to Bombay? Was that meeting of patriots merely a setting for the manufacturers to advertise their goods, for society ladies to advertise their "swadeshi" *saris*, for big capitalists to display their munificence? The A.I.C.C. members were the least significant, least cared for individuals in that mammoth throng. They could neither hear nor make themselves heard, they could get time to move neither resolutions nor amendments, barely a few of them could get an opportunity to speak. The big leaders did all the talking, non-members did all the cheering and booing and shouting. What were the members there for?

Judging from the frown upon the President's face, it was apparent that Maulana Azad at least was not satisfied with this sort of thing. His later declaration that this would positively be the last A.I.C.C. session of this kind cannot but please the poor members who came and went back—unheard, unhonoured and unsung! I think it was at the Bombay Congress in 1934 that Gandhiji declared himself against holding Congress sessions in big cities where more pageantry and less work was done. One does hope the plutocrats do not manage again to veto this decision and to arrange for a jamboree at the next Congress session!

Priceless works of art which the Germans had looted have been returned to Florence by the 5th Army. General Hoff, ordered by Himmler to remove these treasures to Germany failed to do so owing to petrol shortage, and the Fifth Army found them stored in two places in north Italy. The handing-over ceremony was held in the Piazza Signoria, main square of the city of Florence. The Florence guards in their mediaeval uniform, opened the proceedings with a trumpet fanfare. Major General Hume, Allied Commander in Florence made a speech and was followed by several important citizens. Picture shows:—General view of the crowd cheering General Hume, in the background can be seen some of the lorries loaded with art treasures.